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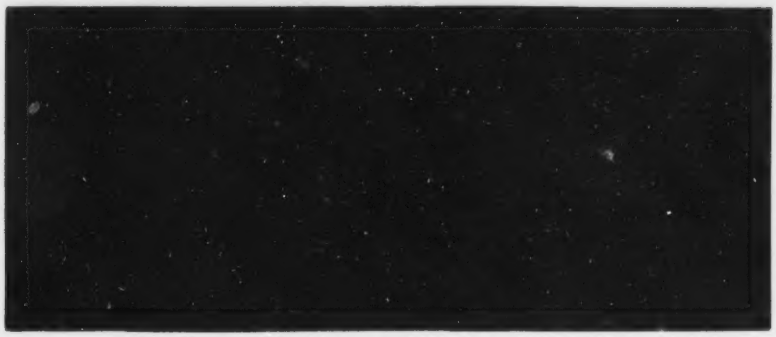

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COLLECTING YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

-Final Report-

June 1997

The Global Change Game, Inc.

Report to the John Holmes Fund
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Collecting Youth Perspectives on Canadian Foreign Policy

Final Report: June 1997

A component of the Global Change Game National Tour 1996-97

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Executive Summary

Collecting Youth Perspectives on Canadian Foreign Policy is a project initiated by the Global Change Game, Inc., and sponsored by the John Holmes Fund of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The objectives of the project are (1) to introduce young Canadians to world issues from the Canadian and global perspective, (2) to discuss global policy options with young Canadians, and most important, (3) to collect young Canadians' opinions on Canadian foreign policy. To accomplish these goals, a series of consultation sessions was held in high schools across eastern Canada from February to May in conjunction with the Global Change Game's 1996-97 national tour of its own environment and development education program.

The workshops took the form of one-hour roundtable discussions focussed on one particular element of Canada's foreign policy with approximately twenty high school students. The discussion was moderated and recorded by the project leader and one assistant, both staff members of the Global Change Game. Participating students also took notes during the discussion, and finished the discussion by writing a policy recommendation regarding the theme being discussed.

Participants in the workshop demonstrated knowledge of current events but little historical background. They showed great pride in Canada and its international reputation. In their opinion, Canada's role in the world is that of a mediator, with commitment to tolerance, democracy, and peace. Most young people felt that Canada was justified in projecting Canadian values worldwide. These students know a great deal more about the global situation than the domestic, a situation which they would like to see rectified.

The participants were asked to make a recommendation regarding future Canadian foreign policy. These recommendations are highlighted in the Conclusion of this report. Some common suggestions include an increased commitment to international cooperation, expanded relations with other regions, increase awareness of Canada's stance on global issues, and endeavour to share Canada's skills, wealth, and resources with others.

Background

The Global Change Game

The Global Change Game (GCG) is a three-hour workshop in which seventy participants take on the roles of leaders and citizens from different parts of the world and explore environmental, social, and economic challenges around the world, and the global linkages among them. They develop creative problem-solving, critical thinking, teamwork, negotiation, and leadership skills while learning in a fun, energetic atmosphere that creates a positive attitude towards change. The GCG has been delivering its unique educational approach to high schools, universities, and community groups all across Canada for the past five years.

The Foreign Policy Workshop

As part of its latest national tour, the GCG placed greater emphasis on Canada's role in the world. The GCG has created a separate workshop on Canadian foreign policy which it conducted in high schools throughout Ontario and Eastern Canada. This workshop draws on the participants' experiences from the GCG, and provides them with the opportunity to express their opinions and offer their ideas for change. In this workshop it is emphasized how national actions can have global implications, and how much the state of the world affects their own country. The three basic objectives of the foreign policy workshop are:

1. Introduce young Canadians to world issues from the Canadian and global perspective.
2. Discuss global policy options with young Canadians.
3. Collect young Canadians' opinions on Canadian foreign policy.

Part One: Workshop Description

Format of the Workshop

For each session, groups of approximately 20 students participated in a one hour roundtable discussion on one specific element of Canada's foreign policy. These students were selected by their teachers from the world issues, geography, or history classes, and ideally participated in the GCG prior to the workshop. The participants were given a brief overview of Canadian foreign policy considerations, along with some of the current global trends and information about Canada's position in the world depending on which element they discussed. Then they were led in a discussion by a GCG facilitator, and were asked to take notes during the discussion. They were probed about their current understanding of Canadian foreign policy, as well as their suggestions for shaping future policy.

Each session began with a game entitled *'The World in Jeopardy'*, a short quiz about international relations issues. The purpose of this game was to introduce some of the issues relevant to each of the separate workshops. Copies of the questions used in the game are provided in Appendix A of this report.

Participants were provided with two worksheets. The first contains background information relevant to the discussion, and the second is a worksheet on which they write notes during the discussion. Copies of these pages are included in Appendix A of this report. On the second worksheet there is a box marked 'Recommendation', in which participants create a foreign policy recommendation following the discussion. The worksheets serve as a written record of the discussion to supplement the facilitator's notes, and enabled students who are not comfortable voicing an opinion in front of a group to still participate in the consultation.

Policy Elements and General Themes Addressed

The entire program is comprised of five different workshops, each dealing with one specific element of Canadian foreign policy. At each workshop, two themes are discussed within each policy element. The elements and themes used for this program are:

1. Political Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy
   a. Trade issues
   b. Protection of Natural Resources

2. Economic Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy
   a. Trade issues
   b. Aid issues

3. International Peace and Security Considerations for Canadian Foreign Policy
   a. Peacekeeping
   b. Nuclear issues

4. Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy
   a. Global Environmental Problems
   b. National Environmental Problems

5. Social and Cultural Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy
   a. Human Rights considerations
   b. Immigration issues

Other foreign policy considerations are often discussed, when time allows and the participants are willing. In situations where more than one session is requested in a school, separate workshops on different elements of foreign policy are conducted.

Discussion Format

The discussion portion of the workshop opens with a question about Canada's nature or identity as it relates to the theme being discussed. For example, the participants are prompted to mention some of the main characteristics of Canada's political or economic structure, and from there a discussion commences about the main themes of the workshop. Supplemental themes are often brought up during the discussion, and there is usually a great deal of overlapping between the five workshops as participants themselves make connections. The participants' opinions are not questioned or challenged by the facilitator except in the case of major factual errors, in order to give them maximum freedom to express their opinions, concerns, and ideas. The discussions are about concepts and trends, rather than facts and detailed technical points. Most students have ideas and opinions about how the world works, although their knowledge of specific historical facts is sometimes uncertain. For the purposes of these discussions, we believe that it is more beneficial for them to understand in a general way the links between all the different arguments, rather than all the technical points of international law, historical dates, or economic indicators.

Workshop #1 : Political Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Participants begin by talking about factors that affect Canada's political condition, then go on to discuss how these affect relationships with other regions or nations. The concepts of multiculturalism, democracy, a good international reputation, a stable society with rights and freedoms, and the difficulty of biculturalism are often raised.

Theme 1A: Trade issues

This discussion focuses on the relationships created through trade. The participants are asked about the following :

- how trade relationships are established
- what are some of the political benefits of trade
- what are some of the consequences of trade (reasons for not trading, fallout from relationships with trading partners, damage to Canada's reputation, and others)
- whether or not trade is considered a foreign policy priority (by them and by the Government)
- sovereignty aspect (Canadian pride and prestige)
- human rights concerns
- Canada - US relations
- relations with other nations (Cuba, China, Spain, South Africa were common ones mentioned)

Theme 1B: Protection of Natural Resources

This discussion expands on some of the same issues discussed in the Trade portion of the workshop. It focuses on natural resources and Canada's rights and obligations regarding their protection and use. The participants are consulted on:

- what Canada can do to protect natural resources, and the effectiveness of various strategies
- difficulties of enforcement
- alternatives to military force (economic, social "peer" pressures, use of international organisations)
- ownership and control of global resources
- Canada's accountability : national exploitation vs. foreign exploitation of resources
- provincial rights vs. national rights vs. regional rights vs. global rights to resources,
- Spain and overfishing as an example of global resource depletion, use of force, international law, international reputation, future problems
- USA and acid rain: reasons behind the problem, ways to prevent in the future
- diplomacy

Workshop #2: Economic Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Participants begin by discussing factors which shape Canada's economy, and then go on to discuss how this affects relationships with other economies. Some ideas which were commonly raised include the reliance of the Canadian economy on a strong natural resource base, access to global export markets, and the USA.

Theme 2A: Trade issues

This discussion is similar to the Political Workshop discussion of trade and many of the same points are raised in both. The Economic Workshop has a slightly different focus, however, as participants consider more of what is involved in or necessary for trade to be successful. In the Political Workshop they discuss the consequences of trade. The Economic discussion begins by focussing in on what is important or unique about Canada's economy. Some discussions centred around the belief that Canada maintains a highly skilled, educated and diverse workforce, and has a relatively healthy economy, all of which makes it competitive and able to survive. The participants are consulted about:

- trade with the USA: why is this relationship important, some problems associated with it, future trade concerns
- what is considered when deciding future trade partners, (what do we need from them, what will they get from us, why do we need more partners)
- trade with areas with poor human rights records, or other problems which clash with Canadian beliefs and values
- provinces and international trade
- trade as a form of international assistance or aid
- trade with Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) for mutual benefit or future trade options
- sustainability of the global economy
- NAFTA and the rationale of trading blocs, benefits of expansion

Theme 2B: Aid Issues

This discussion refers back to many of the same concerns and ideas mentioned in the Trade discussion, while focusing on the reasons for giving aid. The participants are consulted about:

- why Canada gives aid
- reasons why we would not give aid (or any conditions which would prevent us)
- which countries or people receive aid from Canada
- what kind of aid, when to give aid, where it should go
- the UN Official Development Assistance target of 0.7% GNP and Canada's commitment to meeting it (what does this mean to the participants, does it affect them, is this amount fair or appropriate)
- what recipients want from Canada, and what Canada actually gives

- the domestic side of aid: people in Canada who also need assistance, the need to satisfy certain sectors of society and the economy (the agricultural sector and surpluses, religious or social justice groups)
- alternatives to external aid (eg. immigration)

Workshop #3 : International Peace and Security Considerations for Canadian Foreign Policy

Participants begin by outlining what they consider to be causes of war and other international security concerns, and then go on to discuss what Canada's role is in the international arena. Issues which were frequently raised include the changing nature of war and armed conflicts, the increasing cost of preventing war, and stress that war places on the planet as a whole.

Theme 3A : Peacekeeping

This discussion begins with the students considering where Canada sends peacekeepers, and what functions they are expected to perform. The rest of the session focuses on the rationale behind getting involved in international conflicts, and the implications for both Canada and the rest of the world when we do. The participants are consulted about :

- what are the modern peace and security concerns
- how the current international security scene may develop in the future : what will cause future conflicts, predictions of what could happen and where
- the cost of peacekeeping and maintaining security
- alternatives to peacekeeping : the concept of "peacemaking" or "peacebuilding"
- potential for conflicts in Canada, or closer to home
- benefits and problems of peacekeeping
- Canadian values and beliefs and how they influence decisions
- the nature of Canada's military : goals, objectives, morale, reputation

Theme 3B : Nuclear Issues

This discussion builds on many of the security concerns and threats mentioned during the Peacekeeping discussion, while referring specifically to the problems of nuclear energy. There are three aspects to this discussion : Canada's trade of nuclear materials and technology, the international use of Canada's nuclear power (reactors), and nuclear weapons. The participants are asked to consider what are their concerns about Canada's role in the nuclear world, and then consulted on the following :

- Canada's involvement in the trade of nuclear materials, technology, or weapons
- international nuclear treaties : how to enforce them, how to prevent misuse and accidents
- difficulty of monitoring nuclear states
- protection of Canadians from nuclear actions or accidents
- environmental concerns or hazards
- economic considerations : prosperity, stability and security threats
- alternatives to treaties and laws : boycotts, inspections, rewards
- benefits and risks associated with Canada's role

Workshop #4 : Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Participants begin by analysing the relationship of a healthy physical environment to a country's economy, society, and political system. The participants would then go on to discuss how the environment can be protected through foreign policy and international cooperation. These sessions usually centred on the impact of humans on the planet's environment, the dwindling natural resources in the world, and Canadian lifestyle, attitudes, and culture.

Theme 4A : Global Environmental Problems

This discussion highlighted the environmental problems which will have enormous consequences for Canada. The focus is on worldwide problems, either caused by Canadians, or created in other regions but which affect Canada directly. The participants were consulted on :

- the global environmental problems they feel are the most serious
- the environment as a priority for policy decisions and decision makers
- ways in which Canada can prevent environmental problems
- problems of enforcing environmental action
- conflicts over resources, potential for future
- national and global ownership of resources, right to exploit these resources
- the use of trade, aid, diplomacy, and military force
- role of private citizens, corporations, and governments : levels of responsibility and accountability

Theme 4B : National Environmental Problems

This section has a great deal of overlap from the Global section which preceded it. Many of the same issues are discussed, but the focus is reversed. The Global Problems section focuses on how the world affects Canada, while the National Problems section focuses on how Canada affects the world. The participants were consulted about :

- Canada's resources and population
- strength of our economy based on our resources
- standard of living and culture - capitalism and materialism
- geographic considerations : size, climate, energy consumption
- sovereignty over resources
- Canada and Spain : the Turbot War
- USA and acid rain : reasons behind the problem, ways to prevent in the future
- the role of Aboriginals : how they are affected, how involved they are in the policy process

Workshop #5 : Social and Cultural Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Participants begin by talking about what they consider to be Canadian values, goals, and national identity. They then go on to put their ideas into the context of culture and national reputation, and what the implications are for foreign policy. From this point they consider the social problems that exist in Canada and the rest of the world, and what Canada could do to influence change. Most of these discussions centered very closely on nationalism and the problems of imposing culture and ideology on other countries.

Theme 5A : Human Rights Considerations

This discussion focussed on some of the most widespread human rights abuses around the world, and the implications for Canadian foreign policy decisions. Also considered was the affect poor social and cultural conditions can have on the world's economic and political stability. The participants were consulted on :

- international scrutiny : link between South Africa and Canada's treatment of minorities
- human rights are culturally sensitive : what Canadians think are 'rights' others may think of as luxuries or unnecessary
- our reputation as our right to take action. Are we obliged ? Morality questions
- responsible for global citizens, or responsible only for Canadians
- human rights as a priority; effects on security and prosperity
- the use of trade, aid, diplomacy, and peacekeeping
- risks, benefits, and potential backlash from becoming involved

Theme 5B : Immigration Issues

This discussion related some of the world's problems to Canada's immigration practice. Most of the focus for this section included the previous Human Rights discussion, and to a lesser extent some of the world's security, economic, and environmental concerns. The participants were consulted on :

- the link between human rights and immigration
- justification for taking in refugees : reasons why we would not
- selection criteria for entry into Canada
- accountability issues
- acceptable limits : how many, where from, where they should live, other restrictions
- how is immigration a foreign policy concern
- effects on stability, prosperity, and culture
- benefits and risks of immigration

Part Two: Findings

Number of Sessions Presented

From February 1 to May 10, 1997, the Global Change Game touring crew performed 19 foreign policy consultation sessions across Ontario and the Maritimes, involving 312 students. The names and addresses of the schools where the workshop has been presented, along with the names of the teachers involved, are included in Appendix C.

Teachers' Reactions

The teachers are required to be present during the workshop but are not required to participate. The teachers involved have responded positively to this workshop. They found that it is useful early on in a course, as it captures the students' attention, and the workshop can be referred back to throughout the semester. The workshop is useful later on in a course, as a year end review or to help tie concepts together. They also appreciated the Canadian content and focus of the workshop, and they are eager to see the results of the project, to use them in the classroom or to motivate students.

Students' Reactions

Roughly half of the students consulted have been in the early part of their respective courses. The other half were further along in their courses. The workshops conducted with those students later in the semester produced more participation and details about what they felt and knew. In general the young Canadians have been low in their knowledge about Canada's foreign policy, yet high in ideals about what Canada should or could be doing in the world. They have had a very good appreciation of Canada's position in the current global situation. They have not always been clear on the details but have a very good understanding of the concepts of foreign policy.

The role of the Global Change Game

Students who have previously participated in the three-hour Global Change Game workshop come to the Foreign Policy workshop much more enthusiastic about participating and discussing. They have a very clear idea of what the current global situation is, and it takes them considerably less time to get involved in their discussions about what Canada's role is in the global arena. Global Change Game participants also seem to make the connections between the issues much more quickly, and have a better appreciation of how different conditions are in Canada as compared to the rest of the world.

Summaries of Discussions

Following are presented some of the major themes that emerged from the students' comments in each of the workshops, along with selected comments taken from the students' worksheets. Copies of all of the students' recommendations are attached in Appendix B.

Workshop #1 : Political Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Theme 1A : Trade Issues

Apart from the economic rationale for conducting trade, many political reasons for trading were mentioned, including diplomacy, security (military and social), promoting and preserving culture and values, and reducing dependence on the USA. Trade with NATO member countries was discussed as being another form of alliance. Trade relationships were frequently viewed as a way to solidify good working relationships with countries we depend on for mutual protection and assistance. Many other students voiced their opinion that trade should be conducted for trade's sake, making economics the priority for trade above anything else.

> *"Canada should continue trading with the countries who have the demand for our products, disregarding political, racial and governmental issues. Trade should be based on supply and demand".*
> **Christina Giangregario,** South Secondary School, London, ON.

> *"I think business aspects, and social aspects are two totally different areas of a country. What one country may feel is right, the other may think is morally wrong. Business aspects should not be influenced by social aspects, instead they should be treated individually. That does not mean go support all the terrorists in Rwanda or any such country but this means social and business aspects should be dealt with individually as two different areas of concern."*
> **Susan Dhindsa,** Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

> *"My recommendation is to stop trading with Cuba because their economy isn't big enough to be trading with them for too long."*
> **Tonya Laskey,** South Secondary School, London, ON.

In several of these discussions the participants raised their concerns that trade should be developed to assist other areas of the world, even those areas that are politically and socially different from Canada.

"Try to trade with countries that value human rights and the sanctity of human life."
Sarah Leyland, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"That Canada priorize its trade initiatives to recognize opportunities for improvement in environment, global sustainability and human dignity and rights."
Mike Jorna, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"In my opinion Canada's foreign policy should focus more on trading for the social, diplomatic benefits, and less on the economic benefits. Trade is like a cycle, it benefits both developing world and developed".
Loraine Gatcliffe, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"I believe that it's important for Canada to assist and support developing countries in their development to help build the multi-cultural relations needed in today's world. To do this I believe that we will have to leave behind the classical industries to the developing countries and focus on trading technology, recreation and services with the rest of the world where our multiculturalism can shine".
Christopher Rose, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

The relationship involved in trade was seen as being different from that involved in providing aid. Trade was generally seen as being preferential to aid, but students had difficulty explaining exactly how and why this was so.

The participants were quite willing to talk about how important trade is with the USA, and why Canada should expand other markets, but there was not a clear understanding of the concept of regionalism, and how this affects trade. For example, they did not seem to be aware of the problems facing Canada from the European Union, the fierce competition involved in trade with Asian countries, or the need to be competitive in order to find and keep other markets.

"Canada should not be influenced by the United States, for we are an independent country with our <u>own</u> morals and values."
Kristie (no last name given), Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"I believe Canadians have a strong philosophical baseline for trade, that we have shown we are not the US's left arm by trade with Cuba, etc., yet that more emphasis should be placed on the world outside the US, to further relations with, and aid in the development of countries on the road to development."
Zarmeeneh Rahim, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"I think Canada should continue opposing the Helms - Burton law."
Tara Klein, St. Mary's , Cobourg, ON.

Some participants discussed the idea that trade has a lot to do with maintaining a high standard of living in Canada, while in other regions trade is the only way for some countries to develop. Trade means preserving our comfort here in Canada, while to others it may mean survival.

Multiculturalism was viewed as an asset to Canadian trade, and it was commonly mentioned that expanding trade is one way to promote and display our values and culture, which these young Canadians are proud of and respect. There were also some very interesting discussions about the problems of cultural imperialism through trade. Some participants felt that Canada should use trade to support what we feel is right, and oppose those things we disapprove of. It was mentioned on many occasions that Canada simply does not have enough power to influence other nations, so we influence through our trade practices. Other participants disagreed with this, arguing that no single country has the right to impose a culture or belief on another. These discussions usually mentioned the USA's influence in Canada, and Western cultures clashing with Eastern cultures. No discussion groups came to a consensus on whether a country or cultural group should have rights over individual global citizens.

"We need to make use of the intellect within our country and then sell our ideas to the others. Trade in technology and ideas is the way of the future and we need to start cashing in on it now."
Shawn Doctor, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"I think that Canada should severely limit trade with countries like China and Cuba who have serious human rights violations until they agree to make tangible changes."
Kristen Moriah, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"I think that the NAFTA idea is good that there is a contract between countries with stipulations and regulations which must be followed. In order to increase Canada's wealth we should have more of these agreements and invest in technology since that's what most of the other countries are after. We should also look at alternate methods of energy ie. fuel".
Jodi Kalbfleisch, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

On some occasions the participants discussed Canada's practice of trading nuclear technology or nuclear materials. The majority of participants said they felt we should not be involved in nuclear trading at all because of the hazards (of which accidents, health risks, and ecological disasters

were concerns), but there were some who believed that the money and markets being opened were worth the risks. It was widely accepted that if Canada does not trade nuclear materials and technology, someone else will. It was seen as being better to do the trading ourselves so that we at least know what is going on in other parts of the world. This tended to lead into a discussion about how trade is one way of monitoring what is going on in other countries, and is also a way of educating people and improving communication around the world.

Theme 1B : Protection of Natural Resources

The participants offered some ideas about how to protect Canada's natural resources from foreign exploitation. They debated the increased use of military force, increased legal activity with stricter laws, using our economy and trade to influence others, and encouraging the rest of the world to do the same.

Throughout all of the consultation sessions there was widespread appreciation of the fact that part of the problem of resource depletion has to do with how Canada manages its own resources, and what this means in the global context. There was a lot of agreement on the need to take care of domestic problems and attitudes before worrying about other regions.

> *"Canadians must develop a sense of stewardship for their own resources, develop a simpler lifestyle and enter international dialogues and arguments to protect global resources."*
> **Sylvia Skripichuk,** Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

> *"Maybe we need to protect our resources from ourselves. Maybe other countries aren't the problem, maybe we are."*
> **Kristie (no last name given),** Denis O'Connor, Ajax, ON.

Many participants made points about creating stricter environmental laws here in Canada (recycling was a very popular suggestion) so that we can lead by example, and then have the justification for telling other regions how to manage global resources. On a few occasions there were some interesting discussions about waste in Canada's society and economy, and how this aggravates the problem of resource depletion. Some students mentioned their concern that Canada overproduces certain commodities in the interest of making money, rather than the concern over resources or land use. There was a general consensus among these students that production and harvesting of resources should be reduced in Canada, and the environment should be allowed to recuperate. Also, Canadians should be made to reduce the amount of waste produced here.

"Do not overproduce grain, wheat, corn to sell to 3rd world countries for less money."
Kate Evangelista, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"Canada needs to start looking out for # 1 in regard to resources. The solution for the depletion of our resources must start with us slowing down our consumption in order to re-plenish, policies must be made in order to control foreign access and demand."
Kristan Alliston, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

There were mixed discussions about whether resources are globally or regionally owned. The majority agreed that resources should be globally shared, but there was little agreement or consensus on whether or not these should be globally managed.

"Canada's resources are becoming limited and we can't afford to be having them taken by others. But at the same time we are much more fortunate than other countries, and therefore should share some of what we have. Not to get to the point where we have nothing, but to allow equal development of all countries so the world can develop equally, without one country exceeding the development of another."
Sarah Boyles, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"If resource depletion was globally understood, it would be much easier to regulate resource exploitation. Military force should <u>not</u> be used."
Brandon Morrison, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"Everyone should know when to <u>stop.</u> We cannot police all countries they must help us help themselves by following the rules and we will all end up better in the future."
Lesley Grieve, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

It was agreed and accepted that resources are an important part of our economy and this makes them a priority for protection. It was also well understood that one of the main problems behind global resource depletion is the lifestyle and standard of living in the wealthy industrialised nations. Accountability was mentioned often as well, usually referring to the adage "practice what you preach."

When asked about what power Canada has to protect its natural resources, many students mentioned that Canada's power comes from its ability and willingness to co-operate with others to solve environmental problems. Many participants referred to the fact that the incident with Spain and overfishing may have cost Canada a lot, but it managed to bring attention to a serious

global problem. The vast majority of participants predict that there will be even more conflicts surrounding resources in the near future, either here in North America or elsewhere. There was a very good understanding of the link between population growth and the strain on the environment. Also, the participants were well aware of the fact that Canada has a relatively small population with great access to resources, which is not the same in other parts of the world.

"We need to stop being the doormat of the world. We need to take more aggressive action to protect ourselves, without losing the respect we've worked so hard to earn."
Paisley Murray Ray, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"Since space and oceans are international waters, everyone (the world) should get together and sign a treaty (like a peace treaty) that has environmental safeguards in it in order to use these resources (oceans and space). For depleting resources find alternative methods (solar energy, burning cow dung for heat), start fish farms for the depleting fish. In essence, let's start replacing the resources we're taking away!"
Jodi Kalbfleisch, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"I think that we should have an instant boycott of un-environmental corporations and countries."
Lonnie McCann, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

Workshop #2 : Economic Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Theme 2A : Trade Issues

There was an overall good understanding of the nature of world economics and how globalization is affecting Canada. It was also widely understood how the stability of the global economy affects the stability of the Canadian dollar, and that Canada is very dependent on primary resources and the export market for these resources. Many participants made connections between economic security and its effect on international peace and security (military security, as well as social issues). It was mentioned that Canada chooses its trade partners based on the need for access to cheaper markets and labour (Mexico was one example) as well as bigger established markets (the USA and Europe).

"Canada, to preserve culture and stability should aim to maintain and extend their own resources. To become more of a self-reliant country creates far greater amounts of stability, security and the country is able to become successful on its own."
Mary Phan, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"That Canada should consider more than the economic benefits in trading - environmental impacts, security, our independence and pride, cultural issues and diplomacy are all issues that should be considered."
Pam Morgan, Eastview Secondary School, Barrie, ON.

"Keep open all options for trade - expand NAFTA, join the Pacific Rim Group, joint agreements with the EC. This will give us the strong voice we need for our future."
T'Water Hake, Eastview Secondary School, Barrie, ON.

Trade was seen as one way of promoting our economic values and beliefs (examples included the rights of workers, minimum wage legislation, and women's labour). For the large majority of the participants, cost was the bottom line for all aspects of trade. No other factors were significant priorities for them. These other factors, such as political and social reasons for trade, were seen as being important, but only if these were not going to cost Canada any money.

"I believe our trading policy is okay how it is right now. We have to keep in mind what is best for Canada economically and what is the best decision to guarantee job creation and reducing the deficit and debt".
Monique Peon, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"I think Canada should put more emphasis on gaining more from trade. We are dependent on our resources and should demand top dollar for them. We should definitely assist wanting nations, but only if their human rights are at an acceptable level."
Dan Twist, South Secondary School, London, ON.

"Canada should concentrate more on its capital equipment investments in order to encourage higher production. It should also put more money into research and development in its production sector to avoid unnecessary imports such as paper. The raw resources are here, there's no reason why the finished product can't be made here."
Nadia A. Lubsey, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

global problem. The vast majority of participants predict that there will be even more conflicts surrounding resources in the near future, either here in North America or elsewhere. There was a very good understanding of the link between population growth and the strain on the environment. Also, the participants were well aware of the fact that Canada has a relatively small population with great access to resources, which is not the same in other parts of the world.

"We need to stop being the doormat of the world. We need to take more aggressive action to protect ourselves, without losing the respect we've worked so hard to earn."
Paisley Murray Ray, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"Since space and oceans are international waters, everyone (the world) should get together and sign a treaty (like a peace treaty) that has environmental safeguards in it in order to use these resources (oceans and space). For depleting resources find alternative methods (solar energy, burning cow dung for heat), start fish farms for the depleting fish. In essence, let's start replacing the resources we're taking away!"
Jodi Kalbfleisch, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

"I think that we should have an instant boycott of un-environmental corporations and countries."
Lonnie McCann, Stratford Central Secondary, Stratford, ON.

Workshop #2 : Economic Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Theme 2A : Trade Issues

There was an overall good understanding of the nature of world economics and how globalization is affecting Canada. It was also widely understood how the stability of the global economy affects the stability of the Canadian dollar, and that Canada is very dependent on primary resources and the export market for these resources. Many participants made connections between economic security and its effect on international peace and security (military security, as well as social issues). It was mentioned that Canada chooses its trade partners based on the need for access to cheaper markets and labour (Mexico was one example) as well as bigger established markets (the USA and Europe).

"Canada, to preserve culture and stability should aim to maintain and extend their own resources. To become more of a self-reliant country creates far greater amounts of stability, security and the country is able to become successful on its own."
Mary Phan, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"That Canada should consider <u>more</u> than the economic benefits in trading - environmental impacts, security, our independence and pride, cultural issues and diplomacy are all issues that should be considered."
Pam Morgan, Eastview Secondary School, Barrie, ON.

"Keep open all options for trade - expand NAFTA, join the Pacific Rim Group, joint agreements with the EC. This will give us the strong voice we need for our future."
T'Water Hake, Eastview Secondary School, Barrie, ON.

Trade was seen as one way of promoting our economic values and beliefs (examples included the rights of workers, minimum wage legislation, and women's labour). For the large majority of the participants, cost was the bottom line for all aspects of trade. No other factors were significant priorities for them. These other factors, such as political and social reasons for trade, were seen as being important, but only if these were not going to cost Canada any money.

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Dan Twist, South Secondary School, London, ON.

"Canada should concentrate more on its capital equipment investments in order to encourage higher production. It should also put more money into research and development in its production sector to avoid unnecessary imports such as paper. The raw resources are here, there's no reason why the finished product can't be made here."
Nadia A. Lubsey, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"I feel that Canada's trade should be focused on helping countries become more industrialized. This will only benefit us in the future."
Tara Whalen, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"Foreign policy should recognize and respect all desires of the provinces in regards to trade."
Jenn Craig, Eastview Secondary School, Barrie, ON.

Trade with the US was often seen as being "even". There did not seem to be any real comprehension about any disadvantages involved in trading with the US, such as tariffs, battles over legislation, and broken agreements. There tended to be general discussions about the US providing goods and services we do not have here, and cultural domination by the US as a result of their involvement in our economy. Some participants reasoned that Canada trades with the US because the Canadian economy is not strong enough at present to survive without them.

"Increased sustainable development and less dependence on the US because it is robbing us of our own cultural values - we are becoming too inclined to rely on Americans for our culture and art and the development of our own Canadian artists is suffering as a result. Trading with nations more in need, however, could help diversify our economy."
Bamini Jayabalasingham, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

The practice of trading with Cuba was almost always viewed as simply being a way to annoy or rattle the US. Some of the reasons given for trading with Cuba were: to assert independence, to make a point to other nations about Canada's politics and tolerance, to promote stability in unstable places, and to promote human rights. There were no concrete ideas about how trading with Cuba could benefit Canada's economy; it was more often seen as a risk or threat to our future trade with other countries. Some participants knew exactly what the Helms-Burton Act is, while others had never heard of it, but either way, all understood that trade with Cuba is causing friction with the US. There was a lot of discussion over whether or not Canada should trade with Cuba or countries like Cuba; students mentioned that there are other regions we could concentrate on, that it is not wise to antagonise the US to prove a point, and that there is not enough awareness about Cuba for the average Canadian to understand all of the consequences.

"I think trade sanctions are good if it applies to an appropriate situation. I think Canada should stick with Cuba and not let the Americans influence our decision as a country. I feel it would be more beneficial to our economy if we grew stronger in our trade like the USA (more money and more power)."
Adrienne Wiseman, South Secondary School, Barrie, ON.

"I do not think that Canada should be rocking the boat, so to speak, with the US because they are 1) the main country we export to and 2) our security in case of war. Why the heck would Lloyd Axworthy waste Canada's money to go to Cuba?"
Edwina Acheson, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"Canada shouldn't involve itself in trade sanctions with a country unless the country was stockpiling our resources as arms to attack another country. We shouldn't get involved in policies of countries unless it causes immediate danger to us as a nation. We shouldn't act like the US (world policeman)."
Kevin Mills, South Secondary School, London, ON.

The discussions involving trade with China seemed to be split between two main points. Either Canada should trade with China to support and improve human rights, or should trade with China regardless of the human rights situation and just trade for the economic benefits. No consensus was reached in any of the sessions.

Theme 2B : Aid Issues

One frequently raised idea was that Canada should give aid to encourage other developed nations to do the same. Canada should give to set an example and to lead the way for others. There was a lot of concern over how to ensure aid goes to where it is intended, to the people who need it the most, and the problems with enforcing or policing aid. There were a lot of questions about where exactly the money goes.

"While keeping morals and values as a key priority and keeping the Canadian deficit in mind, demonstrate leadership to other nations by contributing a realistic amount and reach a realistic goal."
Liz Fox, Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"Canada should try to give aid to countries recovering from war and needs the aid to build up the country and their lives. Countries who are in need and struggle for change should receive aid."
Mary Phan, Denis O'Connor, Ajax, ON.

The idea of helping at home first was the most common idea mentioned when discussing any aspect of aid. Participants recognized that Canada is obliged to give aid for a lot of reasons, and believed that Canada is a generous nation. While some participants stated that Canada should not be forced by others to give aid, most of the debate centered around whether or not we should give

more. Aid was seen as not being given freely, but always having Canadian self-interest in mind. It was believed by most that the practice of giving aid is good for future trade options with countries who have received aid. The participants did not say that aid was given for altruistic reasons, but for other economic or self-serving political ones.

> *"I think Canada should aid to whoever needs it. But only give the things we don't need and only to the countries we believe are trying to help their economy. Give long term aid not short term."*
> **Mark Smerdon,** Eastview Secondary, Barrie, ON.

> *"We should help Canada's First Nations People first before any country. Many reserves are in Third World conditions and the Government claims it doesn't have enough money, but then the Government turns around and gives it to another country."*
> **Shauna Owen,** Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

There were some non-traditional examples of aid discussed, some of which include Canada's immigration and refugee practices, monitoring elections in other countries, covering international stories objectively in the media, and contributing to international initiatives and conferences about global issues.

There was lots of discussion involving the United Nations' Official Development Assistance target of 0.7% GNP. Many participants had difficulty grasping how this process works, which hindered discussion in a lot of situations. Some participants did discuss it eagerly, however, and their ideas ranged from meeting the percentage and maintaining this amount, to arguing that aid should be a fixed amount for every member state and not based on GNP, or that some countries should be excused entirely from this. Very often there seemed to be no consensus on this issue. One idea that appeared quite frequently was that Canada should give only what it could, when it could, and should not be obliged by the UN or anyone else. This was accepted as being a more fair approach to the giving of aid. Also, Canada should not have to feel pressured to meet this target while others are not. One major concern mentioned was the fact that Canada was in debt and this affects our ability to provide aid. Still, some argued that not giving the target amount is selfish because we have so much here at our disposal.

> *"Canada should not have to reach the 0.7% goal when other countries don't have to. If they keep going deeper and deeper into debt then soon Canada will need aid in the future. However, Canada is a wealthy country and should still give to those who really need it like Africa."*
> **Taryn Cherman,** Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

"I think we should give aid to other countries but first Canada should get itself out of that debt it is in and by doing this, the percentage of aid we send out to other countries can rise closer to the 0.7% expected."
Jessica Pineda, Denis O'Connor School, Ajax, ON.

"Canada should give 0.7% aid because tonnes of people in the world are starving everyday."
Tanya Walker, Denis O'Connor, Ajax, ON.

Economic boycotts were viewed as being detrimental, and would result in more aid being needed in the future. Sanctions were understood to hurt the very poor, and not necessarily the people or system they are aimed at. The use of sanctions and other forms of pressure was seen as being hypocritical because Canada could end up on the receiving end of such treatment for actions that others disapprove of; Canada's treatment of First Nations people was a commonly-cited example.

"Canada can't pick and choose who it sends aid to because the countries that have fascist leaders are often the countries that require the most amount of aid. Also attempt to send tangible aid that the government can't exploit for personal benefits."
Kevin Mills, South Secondary School, London, ON.

"I think the people who are oppressed etc. are the ones who need aid the most. I don't think we should judge whether they deserve aid or not based on their leadership or how they run their countries. It should be based on need. Canada as a nation should be giving more of its GNP for aid (twice as much as they are currently giving)."
Adrienne Wiseman, South Secondary School, London, ON.

Rewards that participants saw Canada receiving from providing aid included: a more stable world, a good reputation for future military and trade purposes, our integrity and respect, setting an example (our role in the world is to be conscientious), reducing the amount of waste here at home, and reducing our sense of guilt over having so much while others have so little and developing at the expense of other regions. There was very little discussion, however, about how providing aid can benefit the global physical environment.

The participants were not completely clear on what sorts of things constitute aid, and they were generally in favour of long-term aid programmes, as opposed to short-term aid. It was hard for them to appreciate how NGO's are used, or how the UN system works. There was extremely little discussion about the grassroots approach to providing aid. The discussions tended to split

between providing aid to only those in the greatest need, or providing a little aid to everyone to try and spread Canada's efforts around and ensure no one is excluded.

> *"Canada should develop programs that create more private sector initiatives. This way the aid relief will still be addressed, yet the Government would not have to spend as much money and so could address our own problems such as debt, lack of social services and reduced position in the world."*
> **Tara Whalen,** Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

> *"Canada needs to give more support to NGO's and private sector charities, because they administer aid efficiently."*
> **Catherine McKenzie,** Appleby College, Oakville, ON.

Workshop #3 : International Peace and Security Considerations for Canadian Foreign Policy

Theme 3A : Peacekeeping

The concept of how international security concerns have changed since the implementation of peacekeeping was challenging for the participants in this section. They accepted that any threat to security represents a threat to global security, yet they had enormous difficulty deciding what these threats might be. They grasped the idea that modern security concerns have been expanded to include political and economic security, but the concept of social concerns was not well understood.

They briefly discussed issues such as poverty and social injustice as factors which cause war, but most of their discussions focussed on political problems with other countries, and not on eliminating these social causes of war. The link between providing security for all (which they described as rights, protection, and prosperity) and reducing global strife was, for the most part, missed.

It seemed difficult for them to express empathy for other regions' struggles because they are so far removed from the reality of war. This attitude coloured a lot of the participants remarks, but students themselves were the first to acknowledge this. The effect on the average Canadian from armed conflicts was viewed to be very little. Because of this, most of their discussions regarding peace and security issues focussed very closely on the cost to Canadians.

One concept that was introduced to them during these sessions was the idea of nations going to war over natural resources. This was widely accepted as a sign of the times, here in Canada and elsewhere. The general consensus among the participants was that foreign policy should be expanded to prevent this.

In almost every session it was acknowledged that Canada is a relatively wealthy country and should use this wealth to alleviate some of the disparity in the world. Sending non-monetary assistance was almost always preferred to sending money. During several sessions it was mentioned that direct involvement would be a more accountable method of dealing with security concerns.

By far, the number one justification for Canadian peacekeeping was to ensure our own security in the future by investing in global security now. Also frequently raised were economic concerns and accountability issues. It was mentioned on a few occasions that since war is not "sustainable" it is in Canada's best interests to prevent war for our future economic and political survival.

The participants were seldom able to come up with alternative ways to prevent war and promote peace outside of peacekeeping. Some rare offerings included the need to redistribute wealth, promote tolerance, multiculturalism and democracy around the world, and the greater use of diplomacy.

> *"Focus on education and the elimination of racial, religious, and other prejudices that are at the root of many modern day conflicts. Provide the people with the information and the tools and try and help them with knowledge rather than force."*
> **Simon Routh,** Port Hope High School, Port Hope, ON.

The participants' opinion of Canada's military was very favourable, there was a good sense of pride in the work that Canadians have done in war and in peacetime. Overall, they believed that Canada is well suited to the role of peacekeeping, because it is in our nature and we are respected for it. They responded affirmatively that Canada should still be involved in peacekeeping. It was frequently mentioned that Canada still needs to maintain a military because of the current global reality, and keeping armed forces personnel engaged in peacekeeping operations is a good use for them and a good use of the defence budget. On the other hand, some participants said Canada should **not** commit resources to peacekeeping before solving problems here at home.

> *"An evaluation of peacekeeping is in order. It needs to be unbiased. We need to investigate what we should promote to others. Where do we go and what do we do. We must understand that our values are totally different to other peoples. Also, if we are ever unwanted in a certain area, then we should leave without question."*
> **Christian Zagar,** Port Hope High School, Port Hope, ON.

" We should not go into other places until our house (country) is in order. We need to become a model."
Aaran McNair, Port Hope High School, Port Hope, ON.

"I think Canada's peacekeepers are doing a good job. As long as the region they are entering ends up formulating their own decisions, and Canada is not forcing Canadian views on their beliefs. Gaining allies in various regions could be very beneficial in the long run."
Sarah Barton, CDCI West, Cobourg, ON.

There was some mention of the scandals involving Canada's military, the one most commonly mentioned was the Somalia Inquiry. The feedback from these discussions was generally that the Canadian Armed Forces needs to be more careful in who they choose for peacekeeping missions. Not every Canadian who decides to join the military is necessarily interested in social issues.

"I believe all current peacekeepers should be highly screened and all those who wish to apply the same. These people should be 100% humanitarian and concerned for all the world's people. There should be a pre-evaluation test from a therapist / psychiatrist for each individual to ensure that there are no violent tendencies in the potential peacekeepers."
Amanda Sedgrich - Enright, Rosedale Heights Secondary School, Toronto, ON.

There was a great deal of debate surrounding the imposition of Canadian values on a situation and supporting this with military force. Peacekeeping was seen on occasion as merely prolonging the conflict, almost as an interference in some kind of natural phenomenon. On these occasions it was well argued that peacekeeping could result in the need to return to the same area and conflicts repeatedly, as once you become involved you are committed and obliged to see it through to a conclusion.

" I think that the idea of peacekeeping is excellent and I believe that a lot of positive change has come of it. However, I believe that there are a few aspects of Canada's Peacekeeping missions that could use a few changes. It seems that there are biases in Peacekeeping (ie East Timor) and there should NOT be. If there is a problem in another country that requires Peacekeeping then we should help the situation (or at least try). No pacts, no deals, just peace."
Jennifer Lupiano, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

" Don't do it. Callous, maybe - but if countries are left to their own devices, the situation will eventually resolve itself with, usually, a completely viable, acceptable result to any survivors. This way the same issue is unlikely to resurge every generation, and the world could become a better, peaceful world."
Dylan Herbert, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

Canada's decisions regarding where to go and how long to stay generated a lot of concern, but there was an enormous amount of confusion over how Canada becomes involved in peacekeeping. An extremely large majority of the participants had difficulty comprehending the UN system and how it functions. Many believed that the USA merely asks countries to become involved. The participants largely felt that by deciding to send peacekeepers, Canada is passing judgement on that area, because of its culture or its value to Canada.

Overall, however, it was widely agreed that promoting peace and security around the world ensures Canadian security and prosperity, and the easiest and most effective way of doing this at the moment is through peacekeeping. Peacekeeping was seen as the most effective and impressive way of placing Canadian values in a global context.

Theme 3B : Nuclear Issues

When asked what concerned them about Canada's role in the nuclear world, most participants simply responded that if Canada wasn't involved, someone else would be, so that justified our position. They argued that Canada's role made sense economically stating that if someone was going to profit from the nuclear industry it may as well be us. It made sense diplomatically as if we are the ones involved we will get greater cooperation. It even made sense socially because if we are the ones doing it we will be responsible and accountable, unlike other countries. There were some participants who felt Canada should not be involved at all, but these were the minority. Many participants expressed the idea that they were not entirely comfortable with Canada's involvement, but this was the global reality.

When discussing the economic aspects of nuclear issues, it was recognised that Canada prospers from its continuing role in the nuclear world. Canada will also maintain an economic edge in the future by maintenance contracts on reactors produced, the training and safety features supplied, and by the increased trade encountered in the future. Some participants were critical of Canada benefiting from the fact that others have not developed at the same rate, and that Canada is now taking advantage of lesser developed countries.

It was well appreciated that education affects behaviour, and Canadians in general are moderate, safety conscious, and well trained. We have the resources and technology to make it easier for everyone to comply with industry standards, so we should share them, as any lower quality in nuclear safety or maintenance puts the world at risk. It was conceded that people in other parts

of the world do not necessarily share the same concerns or believe in the same priorities. The problems do not stem from Canada's provision of information or training, but rather the recipient country's shortage of money, education, and stability.

The lack of accountability in the nuclear industry was a popular theme. Not only did they feel Canada is legally and economically responsible for all nuclear materials and equipment produced and sold, it should also be morally responsible for anything that happens to it afterwards.

> *" No selling of nuclear reactors without first discussing and approving a method of disposing wastes...ie a system must be in place before a reactor is sold. As Canadians, we are hypocrites for supporting the production / technology of nuclear weapons because we are indirectly advocating war."*
> **Jenn Sully,** Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

> *" Impose boycotts on countries that don't offer support to the countries they're selling to (international boycotts / set up education facilities to give the people courses on mechanics, upkeep, etc.) before you give them the reactor. Like getting a gun license before you buy a gun."*
> **Steph Bouris,** Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

This argument was taken a step further by some who declared that Canada should not be involved in nuclear trade, regardless of the consequences. The decision to become involved in the nuclear trade or not was seen to be a luxury that Canada could afford that other countries simply cannot.

> *" I think Canada has not only a responsibility to monitor use of nuclear products, but also reconsider whether or not we should be selling these products in the first place."*
> **Lisa Bresee,** Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

> *" Keep the nuclear weapons out of Canada. No trading whatsoever. We don't need to get involved with nuclear issues."*
> **Erin Thomson,** Don Mills Collegiate Institute, Toronto, ON.

> *" Don't give other countries (China) money to make nuclear weapons. First try to solve the problems in Canada."*
> **Robert Tastolini,** Don Mills Collegiate Institute, Toronto, ON.

Most of the discussion regarding the prevention of misuse and accidents centred around the need for treaties and greater enforcement of regulations. There was a lot of confusion about the difficulty of enforcement, and why this has not been entirely effective in the past. A common suggestion was to create a global body to enforce and monitor global nuclear policies.

> *" I think Canada should slow down in trading Uranium, which is a main component in making a nuke. We should also demand safety checks throughout the Second and Third World Countries."*
> **Andrei Vilce,** Don Mills Collegiate Institute, Toronto, ON.

> *" Canada should reinforce what the UN is doing, or trying to do. Canada should have frequent nuclear checkups in the countries to which Canada has built nuclear power plants. This will ensure that the nuclear power is being used and treated properly by that country."*
> **Azad Salali Jafari,** Don Mills Collegiate Institute, Toronto, ON.

The discussions about the potential for Canadian nuclear materials to be misused confused them a great deal. As a result of this they did not appear to be threatened or concerned about any of the risks associated with the diversion of nuclear materials. The majority of their written recommendations centred around the question of ending the exportation of nuclear reactors.

> *" Stop selling nuclear reactors to other countries (China). Keep nuclear reactors here in Canada, where we can keep an eye on them."*
> **Jennifer Reashore,** Riverdale Secondary School, Toronto, ON.

> *" If nuclear reactors are going to be produced in this country we should make sure they are being used for power not weapons. The only way to make sure of this is to keep them in Canada."*
> **Brendan O'Rourke,** Rosedale Heights Secondary School, Toronto, ON.

There was also a great deal of understanding about environmental concerns. The students know about the ecological implications from accidents, improper storage, and long time use of hazardous material. They understood to a lesser extent the environmental benefits of switching to nuclear energy. The most popular reason given to switch to nuclear energy was to reduce the world's use of fossil fuels as an energy source. They also mentioned that aside from the waste produced, nuclear energy is more efficient and there is less pollution generated. For the most part, the participants expressed an interest in learning more about Canada's nuclear facilities, trading practices, and cooperation with other countries to monitor and enforce regulations.

"I think that Canadians (especially young Canadians) need to be more informed on nuclear issues. There seems to be a lot of disagreement (or confusion) about Canada's stance behind nuclear weapons and nuclear reactors / technology."
Beth Lindsay, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

" The Canadian public does not understand many / most of the issues pertaining to nuclear sources. In order for information to be conveyed and an understanding to be achieved - it's our industry - our profits - our future - our responsibility - the Government needs to relay info on a more public minded scope. The documents circulated are too technical and advanced for the general public."
Moira Watson, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

It was occasionally argued that by participating in nuclear trade, Canada is helping to stop the diversion of much needed international funds into developing technology which already exists. It was also frequently mentioned that developing and testing nuclear facilities and weapons is dangerous, so we should feel obliged to share what has already been tested and is known to work.

" Although I wish that all nuclear weapons etc could be banished, they cannot be. They have already been invented and they are there to be used ....waiting. These are the most powerful things in the world and they are here to stay. We just have to deal with it and tread lightly."
Cathy Marlow, CDCI West, Cobourg, ON.

All of the problems surrounding illegal trading and nuclear weapons were seen to go against Canadian values and beliefs. This was one of the most widely mentioned rationale for non-involvement in the nuclear world. The only major concern regarding non-involvement was that Canada would be allowing itself to lose any chance of monitoring what is going on around the world. Not knowing what others were doing was seen as a greater problem than participating.

It was also occasionally mentioned that nuclear weapons are no longer the preferred method of warfare; the concern for the future is now the development of chemical and biological weapons. Their opinions were evenly split between the belief that Canada was "safe" and did not need any nuclear weapons, and the sense that Canada would be better off having them.

Workshop #4 : Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Theme 4A : Global Environmental Problems

When the participants were asked to list the global environmental problems they thought Canada should be concerned about, their list most often included ozone depletion, oceans, pollution, and resource depletion. Some other concerns less often raised but strongly argued included wildlife and ecosystems, forests and land, and environmental degradation caused by war. It was extremely well understood how interconnected the world's physical environment is, and how any threat to this system is a threat to the world as a whole.

The participants were asked if they felt the environment is a priority of foreign policy. They responded that it was indirectly, as it applies to other aspects. It was well comprehended that when economic, social, and political conditions around the world are poor, the environment is not a priority. There was very good understanding of the link between society and the environment. Many felt that environmental issues should be a policy priority for the future, as time is running out. It was well argued that the situation is slowly improving due to events which keep environmental problems in the spotlight, and because of the growing awareness of people about their environment.

> *" Maybe more time and money should be invested in awareness of these issues - we only hear about them as long as people are 'interested', then an issue often drops out of public sight, even if it is important (eg fisheries). The public interest needs to be reawakened if any of these problems can be solved. "*
>
> **Amelinda Berube,** Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

The number one suggestion to prevent further environmental problems was education of Canadians, policy makers, and the world as a whole. The second most popular suggestion was to use Canada's position in the world to influence change.

> *" More education - **educate** more people about what is happening and how to deal with it / how to solve it. Make jobs for people, and these jobs should be specifically designed in a goal to achieve solutions to our problems. "*
>
> **Diane Miller,** Hampton High School, Hampton, NB.

"Educate, on a global scale, the danger to the earth. Teach companies how to manufacture products without giving off hazardous wastes. Companies can create a re-useable package to package their products. Start by setting an example in Canada before going on to the world, because who are we to tell other countries what to do when we do not practice what we preach?"
Joanna Kuster, Osgoode Township High School, Metcalfe, ON

As in other workshops, the participants were introduced to the concept of armed conflicts developing over dwindling natural resources. These participants felt that this problem could and probably would be increasing in the near future. This would have serious implications for Canada because of its abundance of natural resources and the increasing demand for them. It was acknowledged that resources do not respect artificial boundaries placed on them by governments. This makes it difficult to monitor their use and to prevent them from being exploited.

There was a lot of debate over whether Canada should have the right to interfere with other countries' domestic policies when the environment is concerned. One common solution offered was that rather than becoming directly involved, Canada could use more subtle tactics, such as trade. Trade could be withheld from areas that do not meet environmental standards, or, Canada could increase trade to areas to assist their attempts to improve and contain damage.

" If we are going to tell lesser developed countries that their actions are bad for the environment, we must also help them change or stop these actions. This might include knowledge, technology, and money."
Will Cornish, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

The participants in this workshop had little difficulty in discussing how private citizens and corporations are just as responsible as the Government for policy decisions. It was accepted that Canadian culture is the actual problem, and Canadians must be made accountable for their actions. It was seen as hypocritical to attempt to solve problems through trade and diplomacy, rather than addressing Canada's behaviour.

"Spend money on working on technology / ideas / programs to help change lifestyles in Canada's water consumption / energy use and sell this to the US and France instead of giving them our rivers or selling them plutonium respectively."
Sumi Lagoo, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

"Canada's values should reflect in the decisions made regarding policy. Environmental standards for our own natural resources should reflect our foreign policy. For example, if we don't approve of the uses of the Uranium we trade then we shouldn't trade it in the first place. Can't then put a boycott on the same country we traded to (ie French wine)."
Rebekah Tooke, Bell High School, Nepean, ON

The large majority of participants suggested that international relations and cooperation are necessary in order to accomplish anything constructive. There are no environmental police, which prompted a lot of the participants to suggest that some be created, or that more power be given to the UN or other international bodies.

" Stick to your guns, if you place a law (you meaning the government) you must enforce it when it is broken. Realize that environmental issues are pressing, don't think in the now, think of future problems also. There should be a global group specifically on environmental issues."
Stephanie Duck, Port Hope High School, Port Hope, ON.

"There needs to be a more concrete way to monitor all of the international laws especially regarding the environment. An international / global consensus needs to be met and upheld on all of these issues. Canada needs to take responsibility for the consequences of our actions; regardless of who's backyard they affect. Public awareness of ***all*** *of the global actions."*
Liz Maxwell, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

Theme 4B : National Environmental Problems

When asked to list the major environmental problems here in Canada that would concern the entire world, the main issues they raised were air pollution, water pollution (including lakes, rivers, oceans, and coastal areas), nuclear testing, garbage, and natural resources.

The participants were well aware that so much of Canada's trade is dependent on primary resources, and it was not seen as being sustainable. Canadian economic survival is dependent on these resources, which provides the rationale to ensure their protection. By enforcing our right to exploit our own resources, we can eventually control and contain the damage ourselves. It was not seen as being an issue of ownership but rather one of guardianship.

As in other workshops, the issue of control over natural resources was raised. The participants were well informed about the problems Canada has been experiencing with overfishing, and of

foreign fishing vessels in Canadian waters. They thought that Canada should maintain the authority and rights over the fish, simply because we have shown a commitment to their survival. Before ensuring Canadians from doing any harm it was seen as necessary to preventing others from doing so.

> *" In all essence, the fish problem is not only ours, but is everybody's problem. Fish have been exploited for profit for 100's of years, but now that certain countries have run out, they are turning to Canada's stock. This can be resolved by better enforcement of the present-day laws. To accomplish this, beacons on Canadian boats could be used to detect the boats without beacons (the foreign fisheries) abusing our fish."*
> **J.D. Adams,** Osgoode Township High School, Metcalfe, ON.

In this part of the workshop it was well appreciated that Canada has a disproportionate amount of natural resources compared to its population. This overabundance of resources was viewed as a main factor which established the current Canadian lifestyle and attitude. It is this high standard of living and approach to resource use which is behind most of the national environmental problems.

> *" Canada should make an effort to improve the use of our natural resources and to replenish our resources. If Canada were more apt to use sustainable development and we would still be rich. We could then set an example for countries who want to develop as to how they can protect the environment and develop economically."*
> **Cynthia Bennett,** Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

Materialism and consumerism are two aspects of Canada's high standard of living. Canadians overproduce, overconsume, and waste a great deal. There were a lot of unanimous opinions regarding Canada's problem of waste, with little debate. The participants strongly believed that other nations aspire to live the way Canadians do, which has caused problems in other parts of the world and will create problems in the future.

> *" I think that the way we all think has to change (high standard of living). We don't need to use as much things as we do. I also think we can share, only if other countries share too."*
> **Vicki Hamilton,** Hampton High School, Hampton, NB.

The *'3R's'* (reduce, reuse, recycle), were extremely popular as a suggestion for improving Canada's environment. At times they would not discuss anything else. They were quick to concede, however, that it is difficult and time consuming to get people to make any kind of lifestyle change.

Another aspect of culture is geographic location. The participants mentioned the fact that Canada behaves the way it does because of its northern location, cold climate, and isolation from the rest of the world. Canadians were seen by the participants as having very little concept of the impact they make on the world.

Environmental problems with other countries were discussed separately from problems with the USA, partially because the approach to the solutions was so different. Some of the environmental problems which concern the USA include acid rain from American industrial activity, and the USA's attempt to purchase or divert Canadian freshwater. Their suggestions to solve the problems with the USA usually centred around Canada's ability to influence change.

> *" Make continent - wide rules so the US doesn't pollute Canada and we don't pollute them. Make problems well known."*
> **Angela Day,** Hampton High School, Hampton, NB.

When discussing problems caused by countries other then the USA, the participants offered suggestions which included the increased use of force, trade sanctions, or greater cooperation to find solutions rather than placing blame.

> *" Develop foreign policies that permit other countries to partake in Canada's decision concerning the environment, naturally they will not all have equal weight in the decisions but they have the right."*
> **Jessica Miller,** Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

> *" Have it so all countries can influence each other on environmental matters, but other countries can only have a say, they really can't do anything."*
> **Tara Whittaker,** Hampton High School, Hampton, NB.

Canada was seen as being a leader in environmental innovations, and should use its well respected research and development community to work to solve environmental problems and share what has been learned and developed.

" I feel more research and technological advances should be put towards finding changes / resolutions for environmental issues."
Kevin Armstrong, Bell High School, Nepean, ON.

Out of all the national environmental problems the one that generated the most detailed and longest discussion was the Canadian approach to garbage. These discussions repeated most of the discussions about Canada's standard of living, lifestyle, and accountability for global environmental problems. The opinions were varied but one theme remained constant throughout : Canada should clean up its own environment before being concerned with the rest of the world. Some of these arguments revolved around economic rationale, but the overwhelming majority dealt with accountability and a sense of shame for the way we act here. One example given was that in Canada we mismanage our forests, yet the average Canadian is not aware or concerned about this. More attention is given to the problems in Latin America's forests than in Canadian ones.

" Lead by example. A philosophy I cannot stress enough. Canada has both the money and technology and leadership capabilities to do so. If we recognized national problems and acted upon them immediately then others may follow."
Sam Huskilson, Osgoode Township High School, Metcalfe, ON.

" As Canadians we should take responsibility for our actions. We should re-stock our fish and sell it to Spain. We need to change our attitude and lifestyle so that in the future the world we have will be stable. Extra important that Canadians shape up!"
Heather Meruley, Osgoode Township High School, Metcalfe, ON.

The average Canadian was seen to be unaware, uninformed, and unconcerned about environmental problems around the world, which frustrates those working to find sustainable solutions to these problems. The participants expressed their concern about this, claiming that part of the problem is due to the fact that the Canadian environmental perspective is different : different needs, different impact, different reaction. By changing these attitudes, the foreign and domestic policy will be changed as well to reflect this.

Workshop #5 : Social and Cultural Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Theme 5A : Human Rights Considerations

In every workshop conducted the participants were quick to say that there are human rights abuses here in Canada, and that to be concerned with other parts of the world is hypocritical. It was often conceded that human rights are a relative concept, and it is very difficult to decide which rights are more important than others, and which rights should be considered global.

When asked where they thought gross human rights abuses exist, the participants said there were abuses all around the world, but gave concrete examples of South America, Africa, China and East Asia. They also acknowledged that there are more problems in the developing world than in the developed. It was mentioned on occasion that human rights cannot exist in a vacuum, and that these are dependent on a stable economy, society, and political system. A very small number of participants remarked that people have environmental rights, and fewer still mentioned that Aboriginals and those who live on the margins of society are the most affected by environmental abuses.

Canada's treatment of Aboriginals was often viewed as an embarrassment. Any effort that Canada makes to promote or uphold human rights is hindered by Canada's domestic actions. It was not believed that any action would be taken against Canada in support of Aboriginals, in the manner in which the world takes action against other human rights violators. It was conceded that perhaps Canada should address these concerns, in the interest of fairness and continued respect in the future.

> *" We should stop trading with Cuba because of how the government money is spent : on military, not for people. The Natives were here first, and they keep forgetting to respect that fact and they were living prosperously before the whites took over. Let them be, quit making them live in certain places just to keep them separate. They too, are people."*
> **Greg Richards**, West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

> *" I think we should work on our human rights before we go to other countries and help them."*
> **Richard Sherring,** Cole Harbour District High School, Dartmouth, NS.

This would generally lead into another discussion about the cultural applications of beliefs and values regarding human rights. The Canadian idea of what is right and acceptable does not give us the legitimacy or power to tell others what to do. There was a lot of debate over the need to respect other nations' domestic affairs versus a moral obligation to become involved. There was some agreement that Canada should confer with other nations about what is acceptable so we can

cooperate and have more power to express and enforce our ideas. It was agreed in most sessions that Canada should mind its own affairs and act only when there has been a gross violation of some basic moral right, such as genocide, crimes against humanity, or crimes against children (the very weak and in need of the most protection). Children were seen as a global responsibility.

> *" I think that before any trade or policies are made with other countries the human rights conditions of that country should be considered (for example child labour be boycotted)."*
> **Steven Muir,** West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

> *" I think that when countries use children for labour it is wrong. They are children and should be able to live as other children do."*
> **Melissa Day,** South Colchester High School, Brookfield, NS.

Discussions about global rights of women stimulated some interesting discussions, more often than not pitting the female participants against the males. In general, the discussions about women's rights centred around the difference between the Canadian concept of women in society and the rest of the world. Some examples frequently given include violence against women, lack of access to land, education, and money, cultural issues (women as property) and access to birth control and family planning.

The participants had a great deal of difficulty in deciding whether human rights were a foreign policy priority, but in most cases it was agreed that indirectly human rights were always a priority because they are so closely linked to the Canadian economy, politics, diplomacy and culture. Preserving human rights was seen as being in Canada's self-interest. Canada was seen as being able to set an example of a polite, moderate and peaceful society, all through a commitment to human rights.

> *" I think that we, as a country, should try to stop wars against other, weaker countries. We should try to make equality in both women and minorities better."*
> **Brad Price,** Cole Harbour District High, Dartmouth, NS.

> *" I feel that Canada is far more concerned about capitalism and monetary trade missions than they are about human rights and treatment of the common citizen. It's time the Government wakes up."*
> **Randy Sanders,** West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

> *" Instead of spending money on things from other countries that people in Canada could easily make just as good, Canada should try and spread our money around to countries that don't have anything. That way their countries*

will get better and more prosperous and more people in Canada will have more jobs."
Jocelyn Walker, Cole Harbour District High, Dartmouth, NS.

Involvement in human rights was seen as having more benefits than drawbacks. The negative aspects of becoming involved were seen as the potential backlash from speaking out against a country, or offending a friendly nation such as the USA which occasionally has different views about the nature of human rights.

" Work to increase Canada's standing in world politics and economics. Maybe then people will listen to us out of respect and not just because we're the U.S. of A's neighbour. Send less foreign aid to other countries (eg foreign aid to starving countries when we have starving Canadians living on the streets who we don't help."
Mary Fisher, South Colchester High School, Brookfield, NS.

" If I was the minister I would still trade with countries that have bad human rights because business is business and we don't have to like the people we trade with. Also I feel that if for example, the Aboriginal people want their own government it will cause many problems in the future. How do we decide what to do? Canada is a model country for the rest of the world."
Chris Walsh, Cole Harbour District High, Dartmouth, NS.

The participants were able to apply Canada's existing practices of conducting international relations to solutions for human rights problems. Trade could be used to help monitor situations in other countries and could be used as an instrument to encourage acceptable behaviour and practices. The provision of aid could be used to create constructive changes in a country's situation. Diplomacy was seen as a passive but very effective method of changing people's attitudes and awareness. Military force (in some cases peacekeeping was also mentioned) could be used to enforce all policies and regulations regarding human rights. The preference was to quietly influence, rather than using direct and blunt tactics. This was seen to be a more sustainable and effective approach. Becoming involved provides the authority or legitimacy to criticise, to persuade, to influence or coerce. The only truly legitimate way to do this would be to wait until Canada is asked to help.

" Take a light handed approach to foreign policy. First try to solve domestic human rights problems, before changing your approach."
Cameron Frazier, Cole Harbour District High, Dartmouth, NS.

" I think we should not be able to tell other countries what to do. Countries should be able to decide what works for them. We should be able to advise but that is as far as it goes."
Chris Conway, West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

Other solutions centred around the idea of picking our 'battles' or deciding where we were going to draw the line and stick to it. Before creating foreign policy Canada as a whole needs to consider what we will tolerate, what we won't, and how far we are willing to go to take a stand or enforce our beliefs. All of these solutions focused solely on the Government's power to act, very little was mentioned about the role of private citizens, businesses, or NGO's.

Theme 5B : Immigration Issues

The discussions involving Canada's immigration practice repeated a lot of the same issues and concerns raised in the Human Rights discussions, as participants made strong connections between the themes. The number one concern was that Canada should work to solve international problems through domestic actions. This would be a more effective way of dealing with the problem, and it would allow for greater input from the average citizen. It was strongly felt that a lot of the world's stress could be alleviated by simply sharing the wealth that exists here.

" We could try and help out other countries before all their people leave and come to Canada. We could try and teach them how to deal with some of the problems they're facing and how to solve them. So they can live better and they won't have to leave."
Jocelyn Walker, Cole Harbour District High, Dartmouth, NS.

Canada's treatment of refugees was almost always the first issue raised. The justifications for accepting refugees were seen as part of Canada's cultural and moral obligations. The participants had a great deal of empathy for people fleeing their homes and coming to Canada. They mentioned as their sole reason for not accepting refugees that there needs to be some kind of limit set, not everybody can be accepted.

When the participants were asked what they thought should be used as selection criteria for immigration, their responses generally revolved around how Canada and Canadians would benefit. Their main concerns were the need to prevent problems in Canada, either from criminal activity, health problems, or a drain on our economic and social structure. To a lesser extent they were concerned with making sure those with the greatest need are the ones given priority.

" Canada should be selective when letting in immigrants, yet flexible. Letting in young families will allow our population to grow."
Lisa Lakenman, West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

" I think we should let in people that have the job experience to help us to improve our country. Example : Japanese are very good when it comes to mechanical work."
Vanessa Smith, Cole Harbour District High, Dartmouth, NS.

" Open the doors wider so that young entrepreneurials (Japan and others) who seem to work hard and will start a business to employ more Canadians. Also young immigrants will help pay for the elderly."
Donald Graham, West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

The perceived benefits and risks from immigration centered very closely on the impact on the average Canadian. The number one issue discussed was Canada's economic structure. Immigrants were seen as both a potential gain for Canada's economy because of the skills, resources, and opportunities they provide, and a potential burden on Canada's economy and society.

" An immigration policy that is more liberal would allow an increase in business opportunities, skilled technicians and new ideas. People are a great resource and Canada can use its natural resources in a more sustainable way to improve the lifestyles of all Canadians."
Wayne (no last name given), West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

" I think that only let a few immigrants in but have tougher restrictions. We should take business people in so they will create more jobs so that everyone can have one."
Ollie Ward, West Pictou District High, Pictou, NS.

" I think that some immigrants should be allowed in Canada but only if there are absolutely no effects on Canadians. Example : jobs - give them to us first. We have to protect ourselves and our culture before we help others."
Crystal Gale, South Colchester High School, Brookfield, NS.

As far as the social benefits of immigration there seemed to be mostly positive remarks. It was acknowledged that Canada was built on immigration, something which these participants were fiercely proud of. Immigrants were seen as helping promote Canada's commitment to

multiculturalism and tolerance, and provide the opportunity for Canada to become more educated and globally competitive.

> *" I just think that it's good for Canadians to let people into our country. We are helping them, and in a way they help us."*
> **Melina Allanson,** South Colchester High School, Brookfield, NS.

These students were well informed about the problems of immigration associated with the Second World War, the internment of Japanese-Canadians, and the refusal to accept Jewish refugees. Some negative aspects or consequences of immigration were mentioned as the increased potential for racism and violence. The neo-Nazi revival in Europe was often given as an example. Limits were seen as necessary to ensure the same thing does not happen here in Canada as a backlash from less tolerant Canadians.

In general, they appreciated that immigrants come here to perform jobs that existing Canadians cannot or will not do. They also were aware of what they add to society, the problems they create, and the global situations which result in migration of people. They knew the distinction between an immigrant and a refugee and used the terms appropriately. Immigration was seen as one very important way to reflect our values, culture, and beliefs in a global context. They felt that the benefits of immigration spread to include Canada's diplomacy, economy, morality (or social conscience) and peacekeeping. Overall, there was a very good appreciation and value of the current system and method of immigration, there was not a real sense of the need to change anything.

> *" I think that we (Canada) can take in more immigrants than we do. Even if it creates over-population or high unemployment problems it is better than what they will have to face if they go back home."*
> **Annette Heffernan,** South Colchester High School, Brookfield, NS.

Part Three : Conclusions

The three objectives of the project :

The first objective of the project is *to introduce young Canadians to world issues from the Canadian and global perspective.* The second and third objectives of the project were *to discuss global policy options with young Canadians*, and *to collect young Canadians' opinions on Canada's foreign policy* respectively.

The young Canadians consulted through the Global Change Game were enthusiastic about learning more about global issues and Canada's role in the world. They did not have many problems with the concepts and ideas presented to them, just some minor difficulties with some of the vocabulary used. They were generally much more aware of the global perspective of world issues than the Canadian perspective. This global perspective came primarily from their course work, and to a lesser extent from following stories in the media. The students repeatedly complained about having little exposure to Government actions and decisions, and that they were interested in learning more.

The participants were generally intimidated at first with the idea of a "foreign policy consultation", but they shared some valid ideas and knowledge about a wide variety of issues. Their knowledge of events was topical. Anything which did not occur in the very recent past (within the past year) was confusing for them. They did not know very much about global events which have affected Canada.

Many of the sessions ended with a discussion of ways to influence foreign policy decisions and why this is important for young Canadians. Some ideas they were exposed to included voting, lobbying, sharing ideas and concerns with others (family, friends, school and community groups) consumer power, and political action.

Common Themes :

Throughout the five separate workshops conducted, several common themes and opinions surfaced. The first of these popular themes was what it meant to be *Canadian*. Overwhelmingly the number one issue raised was the problem of defining and applying Canadian values and culture to foreign policy. They left the sessions with an extremely good appreciation of how difficult it is to separate culture from the policy process.

The Canadian Reputation :

All of the sessions revealed a lot of patriotism and respect for Canada from the participants. In general, they feel fortunate to be living in Canada and are well aware of the fact that they are

privileged. Along with all of this national pride came a strong sense of national identity and how this functions in the world. They valued Canada's positive global image.

The participants collectively described Canada's international image as being that of a mediator, a satellite of the USA, and as a small quiet nation with little power to influence or do harm. The Canadian values discussed were numerous, some of the most relevant included Canada's commitment to tolerance, democracy, and peace.

Canada in the International Context :

Another common theme raised throughout the project was the problem associated with becoming involved in other countries' domestic situations. This was commonly viewed as 'interfering'. Essentially the greatest concern was the problem of determining Canadian values and projecting them through foreign policy. In all the workshops this was a popular issue, and generated a lot of debate. Roughly half of the participants would argue that we as Canadians have valid and respectable beliefs. The other half would agree that Canada is correct in promoting these beliefs, yet it is not acceptable to impose these on other people.

A significant minority of participants felt that Canada should simply mind its own business when it came to other countries' affairs, but the majority felt this was not appropriate in the current global climate - to do nothing would be deadly, it is in our long term interests to care about what happens.

One issue which was repeatedly raised and presented enormous difficulty to comprehend was the problem of monitoring and enforcing any global policy or law. They also had tremendous difficulty in understanding the United Nations system, or Non-Governmental Organisations.

The American Influence :

These students had overwhelming difficulty disassociating American policy from Canadian, and as a result of this dominance they did not have a real understanding of Canada's role in international relations. If the USA is not concerned about a region or an issue, then the students did not know about it either. One very common example of the American influence of Canadian policy was the problems associated with Cuba. The participants possessed an extremely good understanding of the problems from recognizing and maintaining relations with Cuba, but had little knowledge about the actual cause of the problem. They themselves were well aware of this bias and many expressed the desire to become more aware of what the national concerns are, and how to overcome this problem of political ignorance. There was considerably more discussion about what the USA should do rather than what Canada should do.

In spite of this focus on the USA, they were well aware of the consequences of not being conscious of our actions and simply following the USA's lead. The general consensus was that Canada should take its own stand on international issues and not back down. These discussions

showed not an actual dislike for Americans but rather a healthy respect and appreciation for the sensitive aspects of foreign policy. They really seemed to enjoy the idea of asserting our independence and culture to the Americans and everyone else.

Domestic aspects of foreign policy :

The issues surrounding Canadian Aboriginals and land claims were not mentioned very often or understood as a foreign policy issue. The participants talked constantly about democracy and how it affects policy decisions, but did not mention how minorities are effected or involved. When Aboriginal issues did come up, infrequently, the students invariably talked about Aboriginals living in Canada only, and had enormous difficulty in thinking about Aboriginal people around the globe. The international problems associated with colonization was also difficult for them to grasp and discuss.

Accountability :

Accountability was another common theme throughout the different workshops. It was widely acknowledged that Canada's contribution to the rest of the world tends to consist of people and goods as opposed to money. It was felt that this was important so that it would be easier to track down where assistance goes, how it is used, and whether or not Canada is contributing something appropriate. Direct involvement was seen as being more beneficial than multilateral actions, as Canada would experience greater prestige and recognition than if acting alone.

Education :

Another broad area of interest was education. Everything from educating high school students about foreign policy, to educating the world at large about all of the other issues raised in these workshops was seen as a priority. Lack of education was seen as the main cause behind many of the world's problems, both because of people's ignorance of the impact their actions make, and of the misunderstanding of policy makers.

Economics :

It proved to be impossible to talk about foreign policy without talking about money. The discussions about culture, history, and society and the impact these have on international relations was nowhere near as long or as in depth as the discussions which dealt with economics. The main economic problems that the participants felt could be addressed through foreign policy included Canada's trade of primary resources, and unemployment.

Conflicts :

Canada's problems with Spain were discussed primarily in the context of resource management. These discussions expanded into other areas of diplomacy and international law. There was a lot

of discussion surrounding Canada's use of military force to assert its presence at the international level. There was also some indignation that any country such as Spain would 'annoy' us to this extent. There was a lot of curiosity about any behaviour or action which was out of character for Canada.

Connections between all of the workshops :

There was a great deal of overlap between the different workshops as the participants themselves made the connections. Some very common themes raised include trade, aid, resource protection, Canada's wealth, USA - Canada relations, and Canada and international cooperation.

Trade :

The Political workshop focussed closely on the political benefits of trade, how patterns and trade relationships are established, and the potential for r _ ive backlash from Canada's trade. The Economic workshop also looked at these issues, but from a financial viewpoint rather than a political one. Trade could be used as an incentive to change behaviour, or could be withheld to punish regions for non-compliance. This incentive and punishment argument would also be extended to some of the discussions in the Environmental workshop. The problem of dwindling natural resources was also raised frequently in the context of Canada's trade concerns.

Aid :

In general, participants would mention using trade before they would mention using aid as a foreign policy instrument. Trade was usually seen to be the flipside of aid, the difference was often explained as "selling" people something rather than "giving" something to them. Participants in the Political workshop described aid as a way to improve Canada's image around the world, and to encourage others to behave the way Canada does. The Economic workshop participants invariably raised the issue that Canada can afford to contribute to aid programs, but would be better off expanding trade, which was seen as being more sustainable. The Social and Cultural workshop participants focussed on the idea that it is expected of Canada to have respectable aid programs. This would go a long way in promoting justice and equality around the world.

Natural Resources :

The discussion of Canada's economy centred very closely around the problems of resource use and exploitation. The bottom line in the Economic workshops was that Canada's economy is heavily dependent on the survival of natural resources, and should pursue action to ensure their protection. The Political workshops echoed many of the same arguments. The Economic workshops would consider the use of trade to influence how the world uses and respects natural resources, while the Political would refer more often to the use of military force.

The Environmental workshop discussed all of these issues, but put them in the context of Canadian society and culture. In the Environmental workshop, the solution was not discussed as being achieved through political or economic action but rather through a change in behaviour of Canadian citizens and behaviour of Government.

Canada's economy, political system, and society :

All five of the workshops rotated around the belief that Canadians do what they do in order to maintain their current standard of living before anything else. The Canadian concerns were seen as the need to remain comfortable and stable, while for other regions the main concerns are basic survival. Also in all five workshops, the point was frequently raised that all aspects of Canada's foreign policy should work to promote Canadian values and beliefs. The same values could be promoted separately in each individual workshop. For example, social beliefs could be upheld through economic trade, environmental concerns could be promoted through political actions etc. It was also widely stated that Canada needs to take care of domestic affairs first before becoming concerned with other regions.

Canada and the USA :

The discussions involving Canada's relationship with the USA were always substantially different from discussions of relationships with other countries. In the Political workshop it was agreed that in general, it is not wise to annoy or offend the USA because Canada is dependent on them. Canada could not realistically defend itself against any action taken by the Americans. The Economic workshop argued the same points, but with a stronger focus on trade dependency. The Peace and Security workshop raised more of the concerns for international actions being spearheaded and financed by the USA, and that Canada could benefit from this. The Environmental workshop raised some of the common environmental goals and problems, both that the two countries share or disagree on. All of these workshops acknowledged how dependent Canada is on the USA, and how deeply Canadian culture is influenced by this.

Canada and the rest of the world :

Overall, in every workshop there was mention of the sense of isolation felt by young Canadians. Canada is largely identified as being American, and this distressed many of the participants in the project. It was greatly acknowledged that *regionalism* is not as much of a factor for Canada's foreign policy, as it is in other parts of the world. Canada is not as affected by other countries to the same extent that they are affected by us.

In the discussions, it was mentioned that Canada's foreign policy was seen as not taken seriously by others, and that Canadians overreact to a lot of things which happen in the world. The examples given for this were usually dependent on the Workshop being run, the Environmental workshop would discuss how different Canadian environmental priorities are. The Social and Cultural workshop would discuss how strictly Canadians enforce human rights and expect others

to do the same. The reasons for these different priorities were explained as resulting from Canada's abundance of time, wealth, and resources.

The participants strongly believed that what Canada says and does at the international level carries a lot of weight. The feeling was that Canada should use this respect more to its advantage, and encourage positive change for the world as a whole.

Suggestions for Future Foreign Policy :

Just as their were several recurring themes and concerns discussed throughout the project, there were also some common solutions mentioned to improve or change Canada's foreign policy. These policy recommendations can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Some highlights include :

- ensure economics is the main purpose behind trade practices
- use trade to help other regions to develop to ease the strain on development assistance and peacekeeping
- expand relations with the Asia-Pacific region
- strengthen relations within the North American region and with South America
- use Canada's multicultural heritage to improve foreign policy, build better relations, and increase education and competition of Canadians
- place greater emphasis on the environment and resource protection
- work harder to set an example for the rights of global citizens (especially children)
- share skills and technology to a greater extent to reduce global disparities
- ensure there is greater accountability for all who create and enforce Canada's foreign policy, either the Government, the Armed Forces, or private sector industries such as the nuclear or textile industries
- strive to improve education and awareness about all aspects of global issues
- increase commitment to international cooperation, with countries and organisations
- ensure that Canada's foreign policy goals, objectives, and actions are complemented by domestic action

APPENDIX A
Workshop Handouts

This Appendix includes

- copies of the workshop handouts for the sessions completed.

- the ***'World in Jeopardy'*** game questions

Foreign Policy Worksheet

Participant's name : _____ Date : _____

School : _____ City / Town _____

_____

Issue # 1 : _____

Important Points :

Recommendation :

DFAIT's Three Basic Objectives of Canada's Foreign Policy :

1. The promotion of prosperity and employment,
2. The protection of our security, within a stable global framework; and
3. The projection of Canadian values and culture.

Theme : ***Political Elements of Canada's Foreign Policy.***

- Canada is relatively stable politically, economically and socially. We enjoy many rights and freedoms which are not universally shared.

- Canada and Canadians are widely respected for being : peaceful, democratic, tolerant, and moderate.

- There have been some domestic events in recent years that have changed Canada's international reputation. Some examples include :

  - the Quebec referendum and the potential for a divided Canada,

  - the recent 'fish war' with Spain off the coast of Newfoundland, and

  - the ongoing conflict with the USA over Canada's stance on Cuba.

These and other "clashes" could have an effect on Canada's trade or diplomatic relationships.

DFAIT's Three Basic Objectives of Canada's Foreign Policy :

1. The promotion of prosperity and employment,
2. The protection of our security, within a stable global framework; and
3. The projection of Canadian values and culture.

Theme : ***Economic Elements of Canada's Foreign Policy.***

- Canada is the world's 8th largest importer and 8th largest exporter. Canada ranks 32nd largest by population.

- Largest Export : softwood, headed mainly towards the USA's pulp and paper industry.

- Largest Trading Partner : United States, for many reasons including : geography, culture, language, and currency.

- Trading Blocs : '*le Francophonie*', made up of francophone nations, NAFTA (Canada - USA - Mexico).

- United Nations' Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of GNP : 0.7%. Canada currently gives : under 0.4% GNP.

DFAIT's Three Basic Objectives of Canada's Foreign Policy :

1. The promotion of prosperity and employment,
2. The protection of our security, within a stable global framework; and
3. The projection of Canadian values and culture.

Theme : ***International Peace and Security.***

- Canada's military : one of the most highly educated, able to serve a wide variety of roles or purposes outside of combat.

- The recent explosion in the number and scale of conflicts now before the UN (and the UN's growing inability to cope) has refocussed global security concerns from peacekeeping to *peacemaking*.

- Monitoring nuclear states (or suspected nuclear states) continues to be an enormous challenge. Canada sells nuclear reactors and exports nuclear materials to countries without being able to adequately ensure they are being used solely for peaceful purposes.

- Women and children require greater protection from violence and exploitation than ever before.

DFAIT's Three Basic Objectives of Canada's Foreign Policy :

1. The promotion of prosperity and employment,
2. The protection of our security, within a stable global framework; and
3. The projection of Canadian values and culture.

Theme : ***Environmental Considerations for Canada's Foreign Policy.***

- We have finally reached the point where we can see "The End". We now know that the earth's resources are finite, and so is its ability to support life.

- More than ever before are we able to see the consequences of human activity on our physical environment.

- Canadians lead the world in energy consumption per capita. Some of this is due to the fact that we live in such a cold climate, but the most of it has to do with our lifestyle.

- Canada has the world's largest expanse of freshwater. This is threatened by acid rain, most of which is caused by industrial pollution in the USA.

DFAIT's Three Basic Objectives of Canada's Foreign Policy :

1. The promotion of prosperity and employment,
2. The protection of our security, within a stable global framework; and
3. The projection of Canadian values and culture.

Theme : ***Social and Cultural Elements of Canada's Foreign Policy.***

- Democracy is a very slow and expensive process, and may not be the most appropriate political system for some countries to use.

- Canadian values and beliefs are often based on a Western point of view and are not always shared by other nations and people.

- Much of Canada's foreign policy regarding social or cultural considerations is formed after effective lobbying from churches and other religious groups.

- Many First Nations groups across the country are working to settle land claims and pursue a system of self-government. This will be a major foreign policy concern for the future as it will affect who owns the rights to Canada's resources and land.

***'The World in Jeopardy'* Game Background information.**

This version of *'The World in Jeopardy'* game was used as part of the John Holmes Fund Project, "Collecting Youth Perspectives on Canadian Foreign Policy" for the Spring 1997 tour. The answers given with each question are accurate for 1996 / 1997.

What follows are the questions with their respective answers. They are split up into the five workshops used in the John Holmes Project and were mixed and matched. There are some repeat questions within each workshop. The objective of this game was to provide some background information before the actual discussion section of the workshop. It was also used as an icebreaker to get the participants comfortable speaking in front of each other.

Jeopardy Questions for Workshop #1 : Political Elements of Canada's Foreign Policy

- This country has the longest coastline of the world : **CANADA**

- This is the world's longest undefended border : **CANADA and the USA**

- This country has the most comprehensive health care system in Latin America : **CUBA**

- Canada recently sold one of these to China : **CANDU Reactor**

- Spain fished in Canadian waters.
  Canada apprehended Spain in international waters.
  Which action was illegal ? : **THEY BOTH ARE**

- The percentage of forests in the world without official protection : **94%**

- This is the most populous nation in the world - - **CHINA**

- The UN declared 1996 as the international year for _____
  - - **the eradication of POVERTY**

- This recent law was created in the USA as a result of other countries trading with Cuba
  - - **the Helms - Burton act**

- He is the current Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) - - **the Hon. Lloyd Axworthy**

Jeopardy Questions for Workshop #2 : Economic Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

- This is Canada's largest export commodity -- **SOFTWOOD**

- Which of the following trading blocs is Canada **not** a member of :
  EU **APEC** **ANDEAN Group** G7
  NAFTA le Francophonie

- Although Canada ranks only 32nd in the world by population, this is its rank by imports and by exports -- **8th**

- The UN has asked developed countries to contribute at least 0.7% GNP to Official Development Assistance. Canada currently gives this amount
  - - **around .4% GNP**

- Canada's largest trading partner is this country -- **the USA**

- Forty of the world's largest economies are not nations, but these - - **CORPORATIONS**

- In 1960, global income disparity was 30:1. Today it is - - **150 : 1**

- this law was recently created in the USA as a to discourage countries from trading with Cuba
  - - **the Helms - Burton act**

- He is the Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) - - **the Hon. Lloyd Axworthy**

Jeopardy questions for Workshop #3 :International Peace and Security Considerations for Canadian Foreign Policy

- He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for pioneering the concept of peacekeeping at the United Nations - - **Former Canadian PM Lester B. Pearson.**

- This national organisation performs the following functions :
- - *search and rescue, resource protection, international aid, participate in joint international defence tasks, protect Canada's sea, land and airspace, and provide aid to civil authorities in time of civil unrest* - - **the Canadian Armed Forces** in addition to peacekeeping.

- At the beginning of this century, 90% of all war casualties were military personnel. Now, 90% of all casualties are these people - - **civilians.**

- With over 50 nuclear warheads this location is the 6th largest nuclear power
- - **The bottom of the sea**

- Civil unrest, environmental degradation, economic depression, racial and ethnic tensions are all causes of this - - **WAR**

- This is the largest ethnic group in the world without their own country - - **KURDS**

(20 % of Turkey's population, 25 % Iraq 10 % Iran 6% Syria)

- 80% of all human rights abuses are committed against these people - - **WOMEN**

- fallout from this nuclear accident in 1986 spread as far away as Europe.
- - **CHERNOBYL** in what is now UKRAINE

- according to Amnesty International, which three of these countries are not listed as having severe human rights abuses :

USA Japan Denmark Netherlands **Canada** **Norway**
Switzerland **Sweden** United Kingdom

- This country came under international scrutiny for testing nuclear weapons near the pacific atoll of Mururoa - - **FRANCE**

Jeopardy Questions for Workshop # 4 - Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

- This country leads the world in energy consumption per capita - - **CANADA**

- This country produces more garbage per capita than anywhere else - - **CANADA**

- Canada has the world's greatest amount of this precious resource - - **FRESHWATER**

- Most of the acid rain which falls in Canada is caused by this - - **Industrial activity in the USA**

- Modern industrial agriculture causes 25 billion tonnes of this to be lost each year - - **TOPSOIL**

- This amount of the world's forests are unprotected - - **94%**
(we lose 1 % a year)

- 92 million people will lose their homes following a 50cm change in this - -
- GLOBAL WARMING / RISING SEA LEVELS

- The percentage of water in the earth that is fresh water - - **2%**

- Because of this, only 13 % of the world's freshwater can be used.
- - GLACIERS / ICE CAPS

- 30% of Canada's landfills are made up of this - - **PACKAGING**

Jeopardy Questions for Workshop # 5 : Social and Cultural Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

- This is the most populous nation in the world - - **CHINA**
  (1.2 billion 20% of the world's population)

- Nearly 13 million children under 5 die every year as a result of this
  - - **DIARRHEA**

- This country has the most comprehensive health care system in Latin America - - **CUBA**

- 2/3 of all the work in the world is done by this group of people - - **WOMEN**

- Women have this share of the world's income - - **10%**

- The UN declared 1996 as the year for _____
  - - **the eradication of POVERTY**

- Countries with female heads of states - - **2 (Pakistan Turkey)**
  Benazir Bhutto and Tansu Ciller

- Number of Aboriginals in Canada - - _____
  (this question was not used)

- Number of Aboriginals in the world - - _____
  (this question was not used)

- 80 % of all human rights abuses are committed against these people - - **WOMEN**

- a Non-Governmental Organisation is any organisation not established by governmental agreement. (eg United Way)
Give an example of an International NGO:
MCC WUSC CWY Cdn Crossroads Dr.'s w/o Borders

APPENDIX B

Students' Policy Recommendations

This Appendix includes copies of all of the written recommendations received from the following workshops :

Workshop #3 : International Peace and Security Considerations for Canadian Foreign Policy

Workshop #4 : Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Workshop #5 : Social and Cultural Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Copies from the Workshops #1 and #2 can be found in the March Progress Report.

Students who have participated in the Foreign Policy Workshops :

Rosedale, Toronto , ON
2 April 1997

Victoria Dobbs	Larry Ferrer	Tokunbo Kolawob
Stephanie Mayer	Brendan O'Rourke	Chris Peterson
Amanda Sedgrich-Enright	Jesse (no last name given)	

Riverdale

Chi-Wah Cho	Jennifer Reashore

Recommendation: I think being a peacekeeper is important and ~~the~~ the good work should continue. ~~I~~
There should be ~~mo~~ more peacekeepers.

Recommendation: I belive all current peace keepers should be highly screened and all those who wish to apply the same. These people should be 100% humanitarian and concerned for all the worlds people. There should be a pre evaluation test from a therapist/ physiatrist (for each individual) to ensure that there is no violent tendancies in the potencial peace-keeper.

Recommendation: I think that I don't have enough knowledge [redacted] in foreign policies. I'd like it if peacekeepers actually kept the peace but I really can't comment on anything else.

Recommendation: Peacekeeping as good an idea as it is, is not working. To make it effective you must screen peacekeepers to make sure they're not there to play with guns, and to play soldier.

Recommendation:

We should get the civilians stay home and not send them as peacekeepers. They didn't go to join the army because they don't to be involved in "crime-solving, fighting." Therefore, we should leave the decision to the people who absolutely want to go and be peacekeepers.

Recommendation: I think the peace keepers are doing a great job. Helping people gives you more freedom and it helps Canada as a country to make friend with other countries. This could lead to a great help in the future for Canadian. If the need help from other countries, the will be more than willing to offer their help.

Recommendation: We should have better safety
Nuclear power is safe if it is
monitered monthly.

Recommendation: I think Canadians should stop selling the
new nuclear reactor to other countries because most of the
ones if not all use the nuclear weapon. The Canadians are
the peace keepers so therefore, as I dont think they
should sell nuclear weapon.

Recommendation: > STOP TRADING Nuclear Reactors

Total Nuclear Disarmament!

Recommendation: If nuclear reactors are going to be produced in this country we should make sure they are being used for power not weapons. The only way to make sure of this is to keep them in Canada.

Recommendation: I reccommend Canada, or for that matter any country,

DOESN'T USE NUCLEAR MISSILES etc.

~~keep~~ make the possibility of nuclear holocaust a non-existent.

Recommendation: although these 'products' (reactors) enhance our economy it should be a concern to all that these 'products' are being dismantled and are being made into nuclear weapons. We should keep them within 'hands reach' in Canada and make sure that they are monitored and used in the proper and unviolent manner.

Recommendation: stop selling nuclear reactors to other countries. (China) keep nuclear reactors here in Canada, where we can keep our eye on them.

Recommendation: I think we should keep the nuclear weapons ~~to~~ within our reach and know if other countries are disarming it when they say they would and also make sure other countries don't use it to bomb any countries that did nothing to them.

Don Mills Collegiate Institute, Toronto, ON
4 April 1997

Nasir Alakoozi	Nina Balun	George Bikas
Allan Frupovic	Bryan Glass	Lila Haleibi
Ryan McLauchlin	Azad Salali Jafari	Steve Smith
Robert Tastolini	Erin Thomson	Andrei Vilcie
Graeme Welsh	Michael Wong	Andrew (no last name given)
Brenda (no last name given)	Martin (no last name given)	

Recommendation : More money is needed for our peace keepers-
The public should know more about our peace keeping-

Recommendation : Mide your own business.
Stay out of people's problems.

Recommendation: LLOYD AXWORTHY you are doing great job.

Recommendation: I feel that the way things ~~are~~ are run just fine right now. Canada's peacekeepers are doing a good job. Just because of a couple of bad examples does not mean that all the peacekeepers are like that.

Mr. Axworthy

I'm really pleased with Canada's effort overseas to promote peace and stability.

In the future, I would like to see more of the money spent on peacekeeping going toward our

Recommendation: I-L Post Ax-worthy should change nothing.

Recommendation: Dear Mr. Axworthy
Mind your own business.
Stop trying to prosper off of
other countries misfortunes.

Recommendation:

I think that the peace Keepers are doing a pretty good job right now. The only thing that I would change is that they Should be treated with more respect, They do the things that everybody would hate to do. They are like babysitters to the rest of the world.

Recommendation : Dear Mrs. Lloyd Axworthy
Keep up The good work !!
P.S Send Some Peace keeper to AFGHANISTHAN !!

Recommendation : I would recomend that the Canadian forces be sent to a region in the world before a war brakes out. This will not only save Canadian lives but also is a more efficent way to promote peace and stability in the world.

Recommendation :
I believe Lloyd is doing a good job in terms of global security for natural peace keeping!

Recommendation :
Lloyd Axworthy is doing a good job.

Recommendation : Lloyd Axworthy.

- GOOD WORK KEEP IT UP

Recommendation :
OK

Recommendation: Mr. Lloyd Axworthy,
I understand that you and your people are doing your best to make peace around the world, but if that's not working maybe you should let those countrys stay at war because, there's no point in us canadians worring over a problem that's not even ours but promotes Problems for us economically.

Recommendation:

Mr. Lloyd Axworthy,

Keep those twisted peacekeepers out of there. Other than that - keep up the good work.

Recommendation: I think peace keepers from Canada have a very important job. because they keep the peace ~~in~~ in other countries and war from happening. And if there is an war on Canada other country would come and help us. But ~~they~~ they also try to stop civil war ~~or pretty~~ just problems that is happen it another country

Recommendation :

Keep the nuclear weapons out of Canada. No trading whatsoever. We don't need to get involved with nuclear issues.

Recommendation : NO Recomendation!

Recommendation :

'OK'

Recommendation :
Lloyd Axworthy is doing a good job.

Recommendation : Canada should reinforce what the U.N. is doing, or Trying To do. Canada should have frequent nuclear checkups in the countries to which Canada has built nuclear power plants. This will ensure that the nuclear power is being used and treated properly by that country.

Recommendation :
I think that nuclear weapons & the like are just too harmful in our society. They shouldn't be sold around here & there allowing regions to have access to them. Ban them for all purposes!

Recommendation : No Comment.

Recommendation : Don't give other countries (~~Christmas~~) money to make nuclear weapons. First try to solve the problems in Canada.

Recommendation :

I think that Canada should keep trading and (~~selling~~) selling the resources to Other countries. I also think that we should still stay Nuclear weapon free, so we don't have any accidents and so (~~people~~) other countries do think we're a terrible country.

Recommendation : Canada's ~~[illegible]~~ should protect people overseas by sending US forces for protection. Canada also should have nuclear weapons.

Recommendation : I feel Canada should not be selling as much as it is uranium as it has been selling. It should limit it and keep an eye on the countries that have the uranium.

Recommendation : I think Canada should slow down in trading uranium, which is a main component in making a nuke. We should also demand safety checks throughout the second + third world countries.

Recommendation: I think everything is OK.
There is no way that any country is going to shoot nuclear
any other missle toward Canada because ~~if~~ ~~[illegible]~~ American
missles will shoot them down and other countries have
to negoch on one saved of States and they don't want to
have any conflict with the, especially nuclear

Recommendation: No Comment

Recommendation: The World should get rid of the nuclear weapons.
We should be more careful on who we sell nuclear
equipment.

Port Hope High School, Port Hope, ON
7 April 1997

Workshop # 3 : International Peace and Security Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy

Sarah Barton	Beth Boileau	Bev Chapman
Sarah Cressey	Trisha Maddeaux	Cathy Marlow
Mark McIvor	Aaran McNair	Selena Robinson
Simon Routh	Steve Smith	Rob White
Christian Zagar	Eliza (no last name given)	

Workshop # 4 : Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy :

Lisa Ashby	Lindsay Bax	Shelley Boate
Aaron Corcoran	Clare Davies	Stephanie Duck
Brad Gerecht	Katrina Ivatt	Kristina Kalisz
Pam Lancaster	Darren Levigne	Feuillade Maalkieu
Shane McNaught	Sarah Oliver	Melanie Richtler
Beth Rundle	Samantha Turner	Paula (no last name given)

with CDCI West, Cobourg, ON.

Recommendation: I feel that Canadian Peacekeepers are doing a fine job, [redacted] we aren't in a war know or don't see one in the near future so that shows the ability of the Peacekeepers

Recommendation: Dear Minister, Peacekeeping is a good idea. Something has to stop people from having a war. [redacted]

[redacted]

Recommendation: Lloyd -- An evaluation of peace keeping is in order. It needs to be unbiased. We need to investiggte what we should promote to others. Where do we go and what do we do. We must understand that our values are totally different to other peoples also Also if we are even unwanted in a certain area, then we should leave without questions.

Recommendation: Canadian Peace Keepers should be going in to help, they should stay there as long as they are needed. They must do what they can to help. It is better trying to help than just watching.

Recommendation:
Peace Keeping should still take place when its needed. Canada could benifit from this in the long run because we might need help in the future.

Recommendation: We should not go into other places ~~a~~ until our house(country) is in order we need to become a model

Recommendation :

+ it all depends on the situation

+ we should never shove our ways in their face

+ people are in need of help - but sometimes they need to help themselves first.

Recommendation :

I BELIEVE IN PEACEKEEPING 100%. I RECOMMEND THAT NOTHING IS CHANGED IN THE PEACEKEEPING PROGRAM. WITHOUT OUR HELP SOME OF THE AREAS WE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED, IT MAY HAVE ESCALATED TO BIGGER WARS. WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED, IF WE HAD STEPPED IN TO 1930'S POLAND + GERMANY?

Recommendation : I can't say that I know a whole lot about the canadian peacekeeping. I do think that Canada should be going into other countries, but I don't think we should be going in with the attitudes, "look at us, look how good we are, just act like us." And I do think we should be focusing long term, not just short term.

Recommendation : If countrys don't cooperate with peacekeeping do not keep them there regardless.

Recommendation :

Focus on education and the elimination of racial, religious, and other prejudices that are at the root of many modern day conflicts. Provide the people with the information and the tools and try and help them with knowledge rather than force.

Recommendation :

I think Canada's peace keepers are doing a good job. As long as the region they are entering ends up formulating their own decisions, and Canada is not forcing Canadian views on their beliefs. Gaining allies in various regions could be very benifical in the long run.

Recommendation: I do not really know very much about canadian peacekeepers But I think they are doing a good job helping others

Recommendation: As peacekeepers Canadians are doing an okay job. However I do believe that there are times when we shouldn't stick our noses in where they don't belong. When we threaten the structure or culture of another society we should take a step back and reconsider that societies values.

Recommendation:
→ Basically, I think that it all comes down to our "PR" skills. The better our relations are with other countries (the better the impression we make upon them) the ~~more likely~~ they ~~are~~ will want to help us ~~out~~ when we are in need of assistance. We are not trying to "change the world" and asking everyone to live like us, we just want peace and harmony forever. By continuing what we are doing, I think this will be achieved

Recommendation:
Nuclear Technology is unessecary as a threat. We don't need missiles and such to ensure a safe future. I also don't think that we should allow testing on Canadian soil, it would only encourage war and discourage peace.

Recommendation:
Although I wish that all nuclear weapons, etc. could be bannished, they cannot be. They have already been invented and they are there to be used . . . waiting. These are the most poweful things in the world and they are here to stay. We just have to deal with it and tread lightly.

Recommendation: I think nuclear bombs are ridiculous. There is no need. All though we have now created a need.

Recommendation: Until there is a 100% effective method to safeguard against nuclear attacks, nuclear arms are still needed in the world. The sale of nuclear reactors is perfectly viable as long as the purchaser is a stable and democratic nation.

Recommendation:
I don't believe that it is possible to eliminate all nuclear warfare. Terrorists ~~and~~ have the opportunity to make them on their own as well as others, so, there is always the chance that over-powering can occur (ie) one region attacking another who isn't ready to defend. I think that right now they are being defined as a threat.

Recommendation: I hope that the countrys of the world realize that using nuclear weapons will be the end of the human race,

Recommendation :
WHEN DEALING WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUES I THINK THAT CANADA SHOULD TAKE A STAND IN THE WORLD + "GET RID" OF THE WEAPONS WE STORE, AND THAT ARE AROUND US → MAKING US POLE MODELS.

Recommendation : I think that ~~[redacted]~~ nuclear bombs are really just a threat. It's more for comfort than the intent of actually using them. Therefore since everyone has them so should we. And selling is usually O.K. as long as you know who to

Recommendation :
+ this is real power we're selling - we've got to be careful who gets it.

+ no one deserves this power

Recommendation: I think that nuclear weapons are not needed. If fighting occurs be a fighter not a bomber! These weapons are not needed, and cause to much problems.

Recommendation: They should be kept and tested in safe situations, We should continue to advance the technology and find safe uses.

Recommendation: I wish they were not needed, but they are due to the threats and so on from the other countries with the nuclear weapons. Keep them for the protection.

Recommendation: Do we need them? Why are they being tested? It's very hard (best situation is everyone gets to destroy theirs (computer monitoring of every bomb in the world)

Recommendation: get rid of them! they are not cool!

Recommendation: There will never be a nuclear war because it would destroy the human race. It is a threat

Recommendation :

I think we should spend less money on armies - national arte
+ spend it on improving environment, directly + indirectly
by giving money to industries for sanitation etc + giving
money to committees to research alternative energy sources
+ environment saving programs. Lastly we should have more
strict laws on pollution control etc.

Recommendation : control the number of fish that are allowed to be taken

water saving techniques : try to clean up the water so it can be used for drinking & other

Get protection laws for rainforest

Recommendation :

- help developing countries to improve
- protect environment
- refuse to trade w/ countries w/ poor environment
- raise environmental standards
- [illegible] enforced for good instead of destructive

Recommendation:
- we need to help other poor countries develop.
- need to cut down pollution. reducing factories.
- ~~clean~~ help clean up water systems to help other countries have fresh water.
- reduce the many cars in canada. with restrictions.
- grow more trees. get people to stop cutting down trees.

Recommendation:
- stricter regulations regarding water pollution eg- harsh fines for dumping waste products in ~~water~~ bodies of water.
- somehow implement a global enviro body ~~that~~ eg- similar to the UN but w/ more power/force. that can enforce global enviro protection.

Recommendation: - more strict regulations on minor environmental impacts. eg: fish, rainforest.
- offer more educators for 3rd world countries to promote education on environmental problems and impacts.
- create an international body to govern the worlds environmental problems.

Recommendation: I think that globally we should look at the water pollution factor. If Canada's water is polluted from another countries factories, we should look at it as both our problem's not just ~~a~~ Canada's. Compramizing might help with both our problems.
two problems: Air pollution, water pollution.

Recommendation:
the global and enviromental matters must be dealt with before they becoms a huge problem.

- change who controls water
- more strick pollution laws
- protect forests and water
- enforce pollution stoppers of factories

Recommendation :

- make countries clean their own land water and in the 200 mile area.
- as a global community clean up the rest of the oceans.
- wealthier countries can help Southern Nations

Recommendation : - countries should start protecting the resources they have
- they should think more about the futur than the present situation
- stricter laws should be enforced and they would almo have to be global to make a real impact.

Recommendation : Canada should lead by example in the protection of its primary resources. We should ensure such things as our rainforests & dry forests are not devastated by unfriendly environmental practices. We should promote a natural growth without use of pesticides & herbic

of agriculture.

Recommendation : → stick to your guns, if you place a law (you meaning the gov't), you must enforce it when it is broken.
→ realize that environmental issues are pressing, don't think in the now, think of future problems also.
→ there should be a global group specifically on environmental issues.

Important Points :

I think Canada should [illegible] trade with South America to research [illegible] for [illegible] cures for issues. This would make [illegible] South America [illegible] ~~their~~ [illegible] future, our [illegible] and [illegible] global society and environment. If [illegible] [illegible] South American countries [illegible] they can make money [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they could [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the rest of the plants, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Recommendation: - Stop deforestation
- enforce environmental policy on Americans recycling, reducing, reusing.
-

Recommendation:
- we need to cut down the garbage by recycling.
- we need to not be so ~~dependant~~ dependant on luxuries
- we also need to stop cutting forests.
- Clean up nuclear waste.

Recommendation:
- enforce recycling

Recommendation : Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and support [illegible] of bags or packaging [illegible] to buy for or for be taken

Do not even use a hairbrush, toothpaste use a plastic seal Do not use non-biodegradable packaging

Recommendation :

need to reduce consumerism
- over packaging leads to wasted resources
- resources are limited, country need to be managed.
- culture of recycle

Recommendation :

- we should stop deforestation ourselves + then require laws to be made to stop.

x ~~Sto~~

-

Recommendation: → we should realize that our resources (most of them that we use) are nonrenable & we need better management of what we use & trade.
→ we can't be seen as a good environmentalist if we are not tougher about our standards & on companies who are not environmentally friendly

Recommendation: - ban clearcutting forests
- eliminate over packaging
- more recycling plants.

Issue # 2: National Problems

Important Points:

- make more stricter
-
-

Recommendation: Need to do more recycling and cut down less trees. Restaurants should give the left over food to poor people or they should compost instead of throwing it out

Recommendation: - Canada should start acting on environmental problems rather than telling everyone else to ie/ clear cutting forest
- reduce packaging on products → no need for most of it

Recommendation: Canada's forest management practices are devastating. Tighter controls must be placed upon the industry to set industry standards. Pesticide, herbicide, and fungicides use must also be limited as other lesser developed countries will copy our methods, creating a huge ecological disaster.

Recommendation :

→ less packaging = less materialized = inspire others countries to do the same.

→ encourage timber industries to clean cut smartly. so other countries will still deal with us.

Recommendation :

reduce packaging of goods

make sure that people / government don't limit trade

help the image of canada and how hard our standard is to live up.

enforce harder 3 r's laws

try and cut down on consumerism / materialism

Recommendation : Stop packaging things to the point where there is more packaging then product. Need to think of reducing the garbage. when packaging things like medicine you don't need a box plus a safety se you can just put a seal on it. Anything that does not need packaging don't put it on. Our standard of living is high but not that high that we need to produce extra garbage.

Bell High School, Nepean, ON
9 April 1997

Workshop # 3 : International Peace and Security Elements :

Lisa Bresee	Steph Bouvis	Mandy Clark
Nelly Elayoubi	Elif Giray	Tania Goncalves
Dylan Herbert	Beth Lindsay	Jennifer Lupiano
Ti Petusa	Jenn Sully	Moira Watson
Jason Whiting		

Workshop # 4 : Environmental Elements of Canadian Foreign Policy :

Kevin Armstrong	Cynthia Bennett	Amelinda Berube
Peter Clipsham	Will Cornish	Donna Davies
Chris Hyndman	Najam Khan	Sumi Lagoo
Liz Maxwell	Jessica Miller	Jessie Read
Rebekah Tooke	Erika Viken	Allison White

I THINK PEOPLE RESENT MANY COUNTRIES AND THE FUNDIN SUPPORT THEY RECIEVE BECAUSE IT LOOKS LIKE A BIG HOLE WHERE MONEY FALLS IN & NEVER COMES BACK. IF PEOPLE KNEW OF THE SUCCESS AND PROGRESS, I DON'T THINK THE GOV

Recommendation: I THINK THAT THE CANADIAN ~~BE~~ PUBLIC NEED TO SEE MORE OF THE PEACEKEEPING SUCCESSES, THEN FUNDING COULD BE MORE... (IM A MORON)

FUN

CANADIAN RIGHTS (BRAINSTORMED BY MY CLASS)
- DEMOCRACY
- HEALTH CARE
- ECONOMIC STABILITY

? WHO KNOWS WHAT THAT MEANS?

Recommendation: I think that the idea of Peacekeeping is excellent and I believe that a lot of positive change has come of it. However, I believe that there are a few aspects of Canada's Peacekeeping missions that could use a few changes. It seems that there are biases in Peacekeeping (ie East Timor) and there should NOT be. If there is a problem in another country that requires Peacekeeping then we should help the situation (or at least try). No pacts, no deals, just peace.

Recommendation: I think that Canada should maintain its level of peacekeeping. However, I feel that Canada should not allow peacekeepers to go to countries that may be too dangerous for Canadians. I also feel that Canadian peacekeeping is a tool that makes Canada "look good" in front of ally nations such as the U.S, instead of being used primarily for the good of the civilians being oppressed.

Recommendation: I think that the peacekeepers should go into more places. They should not be restricted to certain places. I think that the peacekeepers are needed in a" countries.

Recommendation: - I think that the Peacekeepers shouldn't be thinly spread out over the world. It would be better if we could focus on a few missions instead.

Thank you ☺

Recommendation: Don't do it. Callous, maybe - but if countries are left to their own devices, the situation will eventually resolve itself with, usually, a completely viable, acceptable result to any survivors. This way the same issue is unlikely to resurge every generation, and the world could become a better, peaceful world.

Recommendation:
withdraw the troops slowly, give them sufficient psychological follow ups.

Recommendation: I don't feel knowledged enough on this subject to provide an opinion but I do think that the only publicity that the Peacekeepers have received lately has been negative and that the general public should be made more aware of all the positive things that go on.

Recommendation : I'm really not educated enough in any of these two topic to make a recommendation. But I do suggest that we find a way to educate Canadians on our forgein affairs in an easy to understand form

Recommendation :

Peacekeeping is a vital part of the Canadian military. Not only does it help others, but it adds to our own culture. It is a program vital to Canada, the UN and the rest of the world. Focus on training for the future would be excellent.

Recommendation :

- more research into conflict ~~is~~ before getting involved, be better prepared to deal with conflict
- not enough info of "cultural" connections, ∴ we sometimes don't understand the true nature of the problem

Recommendation :

I think that Canadians (especially young Canadians) need to be more informed on nuclear issues. There seems to be a lot of disagreement (or confusion) about Canada's stance behind nuclear weapons and nuclear reactors/technology.

Recommendation :

- no selling of nuclear reactors without first discussing and approving a method of disposing wastes ... ie: a system must be in place before reactor is sold.
- As Canadians, we are hypocrites for supporting the production technology of nuclear weapons because we are indirectly advocating war.

Recommendation: Impose boycotts on countries that don't offer support to the countries they're selling to. (International boycotts) Set up education facilities to give the people courses on mechanics, upkeep etc. before you give them the reactor (Like getting a gun lisence before you get a gun)

Recommendation: I think Canada has not only a responsibility to monitor use of nuclear products but also re-consider whether or not we should be ~~sells~~ selling those products in the first place.

Recommendation: Don't build anything nuclear that you're ~~plan~~ planning to sell. If there's no way to enforce nuclear laws on foreign nations, don't even provide them with the means to misuse them.

Recommendation: Nuclear

I don't think nuclear weapons should be made or sold to other countries just to make jobs. I think that they do just instagate war.

Recommendation: I don't feel qualified to comment.

Recommendation: I think nuclear weapons are not necessary, no matter who makes them. I see nuclear weapons as an instigator and promoter of war. One nation seeks more power over another by means of better nuclear weapons, what purpose is drawn from this? I think Canada should help to reduce, if not stop the production of nuclear weapons.

Recommendation: THE CANADIAN ~~BE~~ PUBLIC DOES NOT UNDERSTAND MANY/MOST OF THE ISSUES PERTAINING TO NUCLEAR SOURCES. IN ORDER FOR INFORMATION TO BE CONVEYED AND AN UNDERSTANDING TO BE ACHIEVED → IT'S OUR INDUSTRY → OUR PROFITS → OUR FUTURE → OUR RESPONSABILITY; THE GOVT NEEDS TO RELAY INFO ON A MORE PUBLIC MINDED SCOPE. THE DOCUMENTS CIRCULATED ARE TOO TECHNICAL AND ADVANCED FOR THE PUBLIC.
↑
GEN

Recommendation: It seems to me that Nuclear weapons are mainly a threat. If all the countries in the world have these weapons, one wonders why you would even bother. With respect to Nuclear reactors, I personally think the concept is horrifying. Why would we as Canadians sell reactors to countries blindly. We don't know what they will do or how they will maintain the reactor. Will they safely dispose of the waste??! Problems due to Nuclear waste in China will eventually affect us. We need tighter restrictions on these reactors. If you sell a reactor we should enforce rules for the upkeep and SAFETY! It is VERY important.

Recommendation: Keep up the good work Ladies!

Recommendation: Maybe more time & money should be invested in awareness of these sorts of issues - we only hear about them as long as people are "interested". then an issue often drops out of public sight, even if it is important (e.g. fisheries) [redacted] The public interest needs to be reawakened if any of these problems can be solved.

Recommendation:
Canada's values should reflect in the decisions made regarding policy. Environmental standards for our own natural resources should reflect our foreign policy. For example, if we don't approve of the uses of the uranium we trade then we shouldn't trade it in the first place. Can't then put a boycott on the same country we traded to. ie. French Wine

Recommendation:
There needs to be a more concrete way to monitor all of the international laws especially regarding the environment. An international/global consensus needs to be met and upheld on all of these issues. Canada needs to take responsibility for the consequences of our actions; regardless of who's backyard they effect. Public awareness of all of the governmental actions.

Recommendation: Canada should [illegible] countries [illegible] other countries [illegible] that the [illegible] these countries. These countries should agree to ensure these laws. Canada should take more responsibility with [illegible] nuclear reactors. We should [illegible] and [illegible] don't [illegible] waste.

Recommendation: - Nuclear reactors should only be sold to countries who already have nuclear power or aims to build nuclear. They should already have experience handling the reactor and no need to produce nuclear arms with the plutonium. also, the construction should be closely watched in order to ensure none of the nuclear material is used for other purposes

Recommendation:

Spend money on working on technology/advertising [illegible] to help change lifestyles in Canada [illegible] consumption/energy use and shift to use the sun and wind instead of going to the extreme of using the plutonium [illegible]

Recommendation :

Continue replanting forests & logging until a equilibrium is found. Attempt to transplant genes into our trees ie/ Banden growth gene into douglas fur. Do nuclear power! But safer disposal. Greater protection over natural resources from other nations.

Recommendation :

Go-Canada should ban the importation of products created from endangered species of plant and animal, including rare woods.

- Canada should also not export/sell its waters. We need the water for our own use, survival + economic welfare. Without water, weather patterns may change and agriculture and living conditions would be affected.

Recommendation :

If we are going to sell uranium, plutonium, nuclear reactors, etc..., we should be willing to accept responsibility for what is done with what we sell. Suspision that resources / products will be misused should be enough to stop any plans of sale.

Recommendation:

- Take responsibility for [illegible]
- Implement [illegible]

Recommendation: For the betterment of Canada + the world, Canada needs to concentrate more on environmental issues other than economics, an example of this would be the Candu reactors that were sold to China. Canada needs to make sure they're about the safety of the site as well as the disposal of the waste.

Recommendation:

- not have our foreign policy contradict our set objectives ie. Candu reactors to China + Indonesia
- Work w/ other nations to improve & the global state of the environment
- not sell Canadian products (ie. nuclear stuff) irresponsibly
- Better environmental policies at home
- Adopt selective purchasing for the entire country based on a countries the products treatment of its workers & the environment.
- Selective sales mesures too

[illegible]

Recommendation: I think that trade concerns should be cleared up. For instance, if we trade with the U.S.A., Canada should be able to go out and trade with Cuba without fear of what the Americans are thinking about us. Something should be worked out or there will be more opinionatedness when different countries sit down and discuss trade (NAFTA, etc...)

Recommendation: International Laws are good because it not only protects the world (from certain things) as a whole but Canada individually can be affected from de-forestation, pollution etc.
Canada should take into account (the goods they are exporting), what they are being used for and how it will affect Canada in the end. Economically, physically etc.
diplomatically

Recommendation:
- generate international laws concerning the environmental problems of any country
- research the whereabouts and reasons for exporting our resources if reasons are not environmentally friend, rethink the trade, any sort of change has to involve sacrifice, we will sacrifice that money in the short term, but in the long-run we should see environment benefits
- money will not be spent when "the end" is nearing

Recommendation : Take own advice about deforestation which will improve Canada diplomatically and environmentally, and will be able to offer advice to other countries without accusations of not practising what we preach.

Recommendation :
- develop foreign policies that permit other countries to partake in Canada's decision concerning the environment, natural they will not all have equal weight in the decisions but they have the right

Recommendation : I feel more research and technological advances should be put towards finding changes/resolutions for environmental issues. (refer Islation,

Recommendation: Canada should make an effort to improve the use of our natural resources and to replenish our resources. If Canada ... more apt to use sustainable development and we would still be rich. We could then set an example for countries who want to develop and they can protect the environment and develop economically.

Recommendation: While the economic issue is very complicated, Canada should practice what we preach. Meaning first we should clean up/stop deforestation in Canada before telling others to stop clear cutting the wood lands

Recommendation: - Environment should be much higher up on our list of priorities + become the environ. practices by individuals.
- We will not solve our problems until we view our problems as problems of all of all earth. We could solve many of our problems if we were "nicer" + shared.
- outlaw cars
- protect our forests by laws
- stop the cutting
- enforce + have tighter environmental restrictions for corporations + individuals

Recommendation :

Reduce emmissions of greenhouse gases in Canada - it will help us in the long run, locally & world-wide. It will reduce the effects of global warming.

Recommendation : If Canada is serious about cleaning up the environment and maintaining forests, etc..., then we should really be willing to take the first hit, such as with forestry.

Recommendation :

When bringing up environmental issues, use more fact and less fear tactics.

nendation: [illegible]

mmendation:
e responsible for the environmental issues that
rise in Canada. Work to develop other things
trades the raw natural resources that will run
ct. Don't give out raw material to other countries to
rake to final products and sell back to us
.e. Cars, technology etc.

mmendation:
make an aspect of the Foreign Policy reflect our
alues of the enviroment and the way
his affects the health, economy & security
of our citizens and the citizens of the world.
: the Minister is reading this ⇒ read the whole page
ach recommendation. and take note!

Osgoode Township High School, Metcalfe, ON
10 April 1997

J.D. Adams
Jessica Bruner
Joanne Hansen
Amal Kandar
Manal Mansour
Derek Tranquilla
Angela (no last name given)

Emma Bedlington
Megan Cleland
Amanda Hewens
Joanna Kuster
Melissa McVey
Stephanie Van Rysayk

Rob Bemrose
Meaghan Dodds
Sam Huskilson
Thom Lacrowski
Heather Mernley
Hassan Yaqub

Recommendation:

- reduce packaging
- reduce general garbage amounts
- over population?
- distribution of food
  " " H_2O (to the US?!)
- stricter import laws
- eliminate toxins
  - give rebates to companies that spend the extra $ to help environ.
- make clear-cutting illegal - other means of forestry
  - tree farms
- crop rotation

Recommendation :

Educate, on a global scale, the danger to the earth. Teach companies how to manufacture products without giving off hazardous wastes. Companies can create re-usable packages to package their products. Start by setting an example in Canada before going on to the world, because who are we to tell other countries what to do when we do not practice what we preach?

Recommendation :

- limit exporting & importing to products that create as little harm to the environ. as possible
- get Canada to set a good example that the rest of the world would follow.
- recycle → explain to people the benefits of recycling (make sure that is clearly made known what can be recycled : where).
- limit trading products that harm the environment
- set up reforestation projects, tree parks, tree reserves., ban clear-cutting, and substitute with patch logging.
- come up with alternate more environ. friendly ways to dispose of garbage : wastes

Recommendation :

- abolishment of clear cutting
- mandatory scrubbers in every smoke stack of factories
- recycling plans throughout world
- reduction in packaging of products

Recommendation :

- stop garbage problem through eliminating unnecessary packaging — international laws dealing with garbage treatment, etc (leachate treatment, export trash?)
- reuse, recycle, reduce — all practiced by large-scale corporations — tupperware instead of plastic wrap (CD wrap is extremely unnecessary).

Recommendation : Cut down on packaging.

Recommendation :

Packaging would be the easiest way to cut down on waste. alternative form of packaging such as reusable and edible, could eliminate this problem and help us do our part in protecting the environment.

Recommendation: Managing wastes is efficiency ... economic ... on the world.
If people worldwide were to recycle at least 50% of our waste paper, almost 50 mill. trees would be saved per year; giving us good breathing air!

Recommendation:
- clean up our water!!
- redistribute money to people in need.
- help educate people in diff. countries about conservation.
- implement sanctions on U.S.A until they reduce their toxic emissions → acid rain.

Recommendation: lead by example.

Canada has a significant influence over many countries in the world. If Canada started to solve the amount of garbage we produced and how much energy we use other countries may follow. After all we do consume and produce the largest amount of these products. So if we can do something others nations might think "If Canada can do it, we can do it."

iendation: Wildlife & Wildlife management → is becoming a [illegible] problem = everyone but people are not realizing this and [illegible] it. I think we have to educate people first

e.

iendation:

I feel garbage and overpopulation are big issues - (Global)

reduce garbage Canadians can start by using the 3 R's setting examples to other countrys by reducing our waste. population can be reduced by educating and spreading the d to all areas that overpopulation is a huge problem. It s to be reduced

ommendation: I think Canada has [illegible] problem with garbage [illegible] Canada starts looking at other aspects. They should clean their acts Canada should take many approaches to this oblem because they have the funding to do so. Canada would put an emphasis on the 3R's, unrivaled enforcement, education and education to the public on [illegible] waste.

Recommendation : Toxic waste & garbage is becoming a big issue. Implementation new recycling programs. (The three R's) would be a good step in limiting garbage. Have to educate people that these recycling programs are what is best and that it will benefit people in the long run or it would not work! Once Canada has achieved a successful program other countries would follow.

Recommendation : HOLE IN THE OZONE LAYER ⇒ STOP EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE DEPLETION BY INTRODUCING ALTERNATIVE, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY, FUELS TO REPLACE FOSSIL FUELS. FOR MY GENERATION'S SAKE AND MY CHILDREN'S GENERATION'S SAKE, I BELIEVE A SERIOUS INQUIRY INTO ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES IS REQUIRED.

ecommendation : As for the garbage problem outlined above, packaging would be a marvellous difference if there was less of it. ie Tupperware use. Globally, an example has to be [illegible] packaging issue because [illegible]

[illegible] 1-0k

Recommendation :

Ozone Layer - make it a policy that scrubbers have to be in place for every factory. This is an an international scale. Gov will have supervisors to check factories in terms of environmental ~~clearance~~ restrictions. This will provide jobs also keep factories in control. Make it a law that when new factories are built they use alternative energy sources, such as solar energy. This will benefit the environment and the ~~co~~ company because it will be cheaper to maintain in the long run. perhaps there may be some expensive start-up costs.

Recommendation :

Wildlife extinction and Conservation: because if an animal becomes extinct it throws off the circle of life. It effect is that the predator-prey relationship will be destroyed and the predators prey on something else which already has its predator and it will become extinct 2x as fast. We cannot live if too many animal become extinct

Recommendation :

An objective should be that companies must attempt to control the amount of waste they produce. Ex. Package cereal (shredded) in a reusable container Be able to bring an empty container back to the company to be refilled at a lower price.

Recommendation: In all essence, the fish problem is not an issue, but is everybody's problem. Fish have been exploited for [illegible] for 100's of yrs, but [illegible] they are [illegible] to Canada's stock. This can be resolved by better enforcement of the present-day laws. To accomplish this, beacons on Canadian boats could be used to detect the boats without [illegible] abusing our fish.

Recommendation: Canada has to take action and do something instead of procrastinating and wondering if things will work. Making more laws to control wastes, and for fishing limitations will help but these laws have to be enforced. Stronger fines can be implemented in order for these regulations to be met.

Recommendation : The CFP should encourage education programs internationally to teach other countries how to manage their resources. Education is power!! so if on a national scale, canada could secure its economy and security by creating programs that regulate different programs on different sections such as fish, oil, forests, etc. Sanctions should be in place to those who do not follow the rules compulsary education should be in place in all canadian schools in terms of enviro. management

Recommendation :

Wildlife extinction and Conservation: because if an animal becomes extinct it throws off the circle of life. It effect is that the predator-prey relationship will be destroyed and the predators prey on something else which already has its predator and it will become extinct 2x as fast.
We cannot live if too many animal become extinct

Recommendation :

An objective should be that companies must attempt to control the amount of waste they produce.
Ex. Package cereal (shredded) in a reusable container. Be able to bring an empty container back to the company to be refilled at a lower price.

Recommendation :

As Canadians, we should take responsibility for our actions.
- we should restock our fish and sell it to Spain
- we need to change our attitude + lifestyle so that in the future the world that we inhabit will be stable.
* extra important that Canadians shape up!

Recommendation : I think if Canada speaks out to the world and helps educate the world's population on A the different problems may be dealt with easier. We need to work to ~~find~~ find alt. resources, to the resources we deplete.

Recommendation : Nuclear Materials → we should think of a plan to reduce the amount of nuclear materials that is affecting us but is not ours.

Recommendation :
- educate other countries on the problems and solutions.
- go after the U.S. for acid rain
- wastes reduction.

Recommendation : Lead by example. A philosophy I cannot stress enough. Canada has both the money and technology and leadership capabilities to do so. If we developed National programs and acted upon them, media like others may follow. Off topic — I am very interested in pursuing a career in the environmental or physical Geography field. Could you please send me some info of environmental fields in occupations in the future.

Samuel Hashillion
7150 Parkway Rd.
R4P 1N3
Grade 11.

Recommendation : Reduce pollution by finding alternative resources. Water can be used as gas, but cannot be revealed to the public because of a government corruption. If the public were to find out that water could be used, gas companies would go out of business.

Recommendation : Cut down on fishing - only allowing Canadians. of other countries unade fines made or bans in effect.

Recommendation :

Canada should make others become ~~become~~ independent for themselves by forcing other countries that are dependent on us for things such as fish. By forcing this, ways of increasing more natural resources may be developed and used more efficiently.

Recommendation :

- there should be clearer laws concerning the Fishing areas of Canada - these laws should be enforced more than they are at the present and an effective way of protecting these resources should be created.

Recommendation: -responsible for the resources - the good of the whole world
-try to control fishing
-teach other countries good practices
-restocking
-don't let nuclear materials into Canada unless its safe + either we know when it is
-don't export our problems i.e. garbage to us.
↑ not responsible

Recommendation:
-cut down on pollutants being dumped into the water
-deforestation in the rainforests is a global concern: the world should help to solve it.
-make guidelines for amount of fishing other countries can take from our H_2O.
-monitor coastlines
-don't use or waste as much (fish, resources, etc) we waste more than we use.
-Canada needs to take responsibility for our own resources.
-educate people on Canada's problems & solutions to those problems.
-SAVE The Beluga whales → stop polluting the St. Laurence, clean it up.

Recommendation:
- place radio transmitters of all Canadian fishing boats and any boat in Canadian waters not transmitting = caught and heavily fined
- continual trespassing should lead to jail time.
- education of other countries on [illegible]

Hampton High School, Hampton, NB
22 April 1997

Kim Breen	Robbie Chapman	Angela Day
Melissa Erauley	Denise Foote	Mike Godbout
Vicki Hamilton	Donald Lauer	Christopher Lavigne
Michael Lemar	Bryan MacGregor	John Marshall
Heather McRae	Diane Miller	Pam Nutter
Trish Richard	Amanda Ricketson	Kevin Smith
Steven Thorpe	James Van Wissen	Tara Whittaker

Global Problems

Recommendation: Teach other countries and our country that we need to stop doing what we are doing because of what's happening. Show them what the outcome of all this is. (Tell)

Teach them that everyone does have to start doing stuff for our country or it will end be nothing or polluted even more

Recommendation: I think that we should make more ozone and stop pollution as much so the ozone will stay. and we should also recycle more women would also help the earth

Recommendation: laws on pollution should be more strict. we should educate people more often about the effects + what we can do about global warming - Ozone depletion, agriculture etc....

Recommendation : [illegible]
having [illegible]
- Use [illegible]

Recommendation : Create more agricultural regulation
Create more air quality regulations

Recommendation :

- educate people about ozone dangers and how to fix them
- More products (recycleable) to stop the rate of the amount of pollution from garbage amounts.

Recommendation: Everything is ruined, you can't change it.

Recommendation:
~~De~~ Decrease the max limit for fishing in Canadian waters so it populations may begin to rejuvenate themselves

Recommendation: [illegible] instead of Fossil Fuels.

Recommendation: Should Press more against another countries to cutdown on unnessary Production of goods and Populations.

Recommendation: To help the problem of over-population there should be very strict on immigration and abortion clinics be common for people who don't want babies.

Recommendation:
- make more laws controlling pollution that causes ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect.

Recommendation:
People should try to get more feelings on how the world should be spent.

Recommendation: I think that we, as a nation, should streamline the use of recycling to prevent the usage of landfills. In the case that there is material that cannot be recycled or composted, we should build an incinerator to burn these materials. Some areas of Nova Scotia like Kentville have municipal bylaws requiring the mandatory use of recycling. It is illegal not to recycle.

Recommendation:
We should educate people more on what is happening and what will happen if problems are not fixed because a lot of people don't realize how serious the problems are or what can be done.

Recommendation :

More education - educate more people about what is happening and how to deal withit / how to solve it.

Make jobs for people, and these jobs should be specifically designed in a goal to acheive solutions to our problems.

Recommendation :

I would like to see more recycling. I also think that more people should be educated about what they are doing to your earth.

Recommendation :

I think that people should be more concerned with they treat the enviroment because of the ozone layer, and how thin it is. We need to stop pollution.

Recommendation :-pollution cut down so the ozone will thicken
-foriegn countries cut down on population

Recommendation :

Recommendation :
I would like to see people be more aware of what is going to happen to our enviroment in the future. There should be more strict laws and more education on this topic.

Recommendation: Create [illegible] so that we save [illegible] create our energy.

[illegible]

Recommendation: We should all respect our countries as well as other countries, what each country does effects the other countries too. We should all speak out and give our opinions on what goes on in our country dealing with our enviroment.

Recommendation: Have it so all coontries can influexe each other on environmental matters, but other countrie can only have a say, they really can't do anything.

Recommendation :

I think that the way we all think of to change (high standard of living). We don't need to use so much things as we do. I also think we can share, only if other countries share too.

Recommendation : - we should take advice from other countries, when it comes to how we manage our resources, and listen to the concerns of other canadians.

Recommendation :

- Keep Spain away - fishing, put harsher punishments on those who violate fishing laws.
- Educate people about our energy limitations and our high standard of living.
- higher people - make jobs to solve pollution problems

Recommendation:
I recomend that Canada should replant forests + restock lakes in order to cultivate further natural resources. Cars should also work on cleaner burning emissions in cars, and appliances that burn less electricity as to preserve energy.

Recommendation:
Make continent-wide rules so the U.S doesn't pollute Canada and we don't pollute them.
Make problems well known.

Recommendation:
People (governments) should be aloud to have a say on the way things are done in other countries, if their input is good it should be well considered

Recommendation: I don't really care. But if pollution can be stopped, that would be the best thing for the world.

Recommendation:
- limit fishing and other natural resources.
- don't waste energy.

Recommendation: Cut down on all unnessary use of energy and resources

Recommendation :

SORRY NO Recommendation for your problems.

Recommendation : Increase standards and encourage others to increase standards

Recommendation :

Keep everyone out of the country. (foreign countries)

Recommendation: We should create more recycling depo's and should try to create laws to recycle and try to decrease garbage levels.

Recommendation: Do [illegible] have known ideas for packaging

Recommendation:
-should grow more trees -plant crops work on putting nutrients into the soil.
get rid of air pollution

- poverty

Recommendation: I think we should stop all people from dying in the city and we should do nothing else

Recommendation: Every thing O.K.

Recommendation: National Problems.

Have every one help everyone, have laws that they have to contribute to other countries because if we are greedy and don't help others, then when we need help they won't help us.

West Pictou,
1 May 1997

Alicia Avery
Alyson Craig
Donald Graham
Lisa Lakenman
Bob Oakes
Randy Sanders
Ollie Ward
Wayne (no last name given)

Chris Conway
R. Chester Falconer
Thomas Hart
Andrea McMullin
Greg Richrds
George Turple
Jenny (no last name given)

Scott Covey
Aaron Fuller
Melissa Kontuk
Steven Muir
Michael Ripley
Jeremy Vanden Eynden
Roger (no last name given)

Recommendation :

All's good Thank you

Recommendation : Fine thank you, How are you

Recommendation :

O.K as far as any knowledge

Recommendation :

Don't force multiculturalism on everyone because some people don't want it but I would like to know what the "Canadian values and culture" are that you are projecting.

Recommendation : I think we should not be able to tell other countries what to do. Countries should be able to decide what's right for them. We should be able to advise but that is as far as it goes.

Recommendation : I think that Canada should not interfere with other countries internal affairs.

Recommendation: I think that before any trade or policy is to made with other countries the human right conditions of that country should be considered for example child labor be boycotted.

Recommendation: We should stop trading with Cuba because of how the govt money is spent: in military, not for people

The Natives were here first, and they keep forgeting to respect the fact and they were living propperously before the whites took over. Let them be, quit making them live in certain places just to keep them seperate. They too, are people

Recommendation: I think that we should stop trading with cuba because of how the government money is spent in mililarg, no for people. The natives were here first and they keep forgetting t respect that.

Recommendation :

Our foreign policy should be of an advisory role. You can do more to change policies with possitive action than with sanctions & U.N. Laws. Education is the key.

Recommendation : I feel that Canada is far more concerned about capitalism and Monetary trade missions, than they are about human rights and treatment of the common citizen. It's time the govt wakes up

Recommendation : Mr: Axworthy:

A few points →

We should support the states in their actions against cuba, as that they are a dangerously growing military presence. and we should stop forcing our views on other countries, if help is wanted, and our problems are control, then help, other wise Let them solve their own problems,

Recommendation :

Women Should Be Payed & treated Just as equal as Men.

~~[illegible]~~

Reduce Racism

Recommendation : Everything's Fine, except for the fact that I think that we should worry about our country, not other countries.

Recommendation :

~~[illegible]~~. I think it should take into consideration everyones varied backrounds and religions. Not force things on to people.

Recommendation:

Canada should worry about Canada instead of always giving aid to other countries why don't you use the aid money against our debt.

Recommendation:

I think Canada should deal with the human rights problems within our own country, before worrying about other countries and their problems-unless it is very serious or will affect us(Canada) directly.

Recommendation:

I think we as Canadians have to be more open and excepting.

TOPIC: IMMIGRATION

Recommendation: needs to be toosher

Recommendation: Worry about Canadian living in Canada not immigrants.

Recommendation :

open the doors wider so that young entrepreneurial (Japan and others) who seem to work hard and will start a business to employ more canadians. Also young immigrants will help pay for the elders

Recommendation :

Canada should let in Immigrants but they should be able to benefit Canadian citizens and not usurp precious jobs but offer something in return.

Recommendation : We should screen people before we let them in our Country. We should see what job they have if they have a criminal record and other important details about them.

Recommendation : we should only let people in with the proper qualities and skills that would benifit canada as a nation.

Recommendation : we should make it harder for imagrants To come To Canada.

Recommendation : AS LONG AS THEY GARENTEE BENIFITS TO CANADA, WE SHOULD WELCOME THEM IN.

Recommendation: Show compassion but get the policy of who we want to be the future of border

Recommendation: - Let people in but have them who earned it stay, and set up an Education system for immigrants so they can return with an education and help their homeland country to prospor

Recommendation: - let people in with tougher restrictions, have them who earned it stay and set up an education system for immigrants so they can return with an education and help their homeland country to prospor.

- Is Immigration an important issue for us!!
- There needs to be a foreign policy!!

Recommendation :

A Immigration policy that is more liberal could allow an increase in business opportunities, skilled technicians & new ideas. People are a great resource & Canada can use it's natural resources in a more sustainable way to improve the lifestyles of all Canadians.

Recommendation : On Immigration, Canada needs to worry more about those who are already here and not further deplete the economy, by allowing immigrants in as frequently.

Recommendation : Mr: Axeworthy :

Over population is now looming over our heads, I support Immmigration, But my support is Limited, we should only allow enough to keep a Flat Lined population (——) instead of taking people from overpopulation, try teaching them on how to deal with and ~~keep~~ decrease their population.

Recommendation :

I think that only let a few immigrants in but have tougher restriction. We should take business people in so they will create more jobs so that everyone can have one.

Recommendation : I LIKE THE FACT THAT CANADIANS LEAVE THE "DOOR" OPEN TO IMMIGRANTS AS LONG AS THEY HAVE A PURPOSE.

ecommendation :

Canada should be selective when letting in immigrants yet flexible letting in young families will allow our population to grow.

Recommendation :

I recomend we look at tougher restrictions on [redacted] immigrants because I think the population of Canada is great but we don't want it overpopulated

Recommendation :

I beleive it is fine to let a small number of immigrants as long as they can support themselves, because Canada can't. Canada needs doctors and engineers and if our own people can't do it, someone else should.

Recommendation ;

I think immigration can be a bonus to our Country, but we need to know where to draw the line.

Cole Harbour District High, Cole Harbour, NS
2 May 1997

Greg Blodgett	Cameron Frazier	Tamara Gough
Mike Hou	Brad Price	Vicki Romkey
Richard Sherring	Vanessa Smith	Jocelyn Walker
Chris Walsh		

HUMAN RIGHTS

Recommendation: I think that we, as a country, should try to stop war against other, weaker countries. We should try to make equality in both women and minorities better.

Recommendation: If I had a say, I would basically keep every-thing, the way that it is. Except Maybe the women's right part. They are trying to make it equal, I do believe that but it doesn't seem to be working all that well. men still make more then working women, I don't exactly know how it works but it could be better!

Recommendation: If I was the minister I would still trade with countries that have bad human rights because bussiness is bussiness and we don't have to like the people we trade with. Also I feel that If for example, the aboriginal people want their own government it will cause many problems in the future. How do we decide what to do? Canada is a model country For the rest of the world.

Recommendation:

~~Please~~ take a light handed approach to foreign policy ~~and~~ first try to solve domestic human rights problems, before ~~starting~~ ~~yourself~~ ~~to~~ changing your approach.

Recommendation :

I think we should work on our Human Rights before we go to other countries and help them.

Recommendation : - I think there should be more Rights for women in the world.
- If I had one thing to change I would change poverty

Recommendation : Take care of ourselves before we take care of the rest of the world. Solve our own problems first. Don't discriminate against countries because of their government, beliefs or corrupt. Treat everyone, male or female, black or white, the same.

Recommendation: keep working to promote equality.
- trading with countries or helping out other countries that don't have the luxuries that we do.

Recommendation: Instead of spending money on things [redacted] from other Countries that people in Canada could easily make just as good. Canada should try and spread our money around to Countries that don't have anything. That way their countries will get better & more prosperous and more peop in Canada will have more job.

Recommendation: There need to be a lot more homeless shelters built for the people in the streets.

P.S. I like what the Global Cha participants are doing.
I learned a lot today.
Mar. 3rd

TOPIC: IMMIGRATION

Recommendation: I feel we should create test to get into canada. I think that we should send all immigrent to less popelated area like up North in the tundra.

ss. We feel [illegible]
ike Immigrantes in because were kind & Gulable (very) were just sucker

nendation: I think that they should make the eptance into canada a little harder to through. We have to draw the line immigrants somewhere before we end like China. Very over populated!

commendation: I feel that screening immigrants can be an unfare process. I can not comprehend how you can tell a person if they are acceptable or not. I know it is hard to determine a screening process. I know you have to let Immigrants in but is hard to draw a line!

nmendation:

Creat a more comprehensive screening process to attempt to select the most promising immigrants for entry into Canada.

Recommendation : We should make the screening process better so only suitable people can come to canada.

Recommendation : I think that we should let no more immigrants in to Canada because we are not able to get work because they (immigrants) take it and I don't think its Right I was born in Nova Scotia and I want to work in Nova Scotia.

ommendation : Keep up the good work. What we have works keep it that way.

Recommendation: Good work,
keep it up!

Recommendation: We could try and help out other Countries before all their people leave and come to Canada. We could try and teach them how to deal with some of the problems their facing and how to solve them. So they can live better. And they wont have to leave

Recommendation: I think we should let in people that have the job experience to help us to improve our country example (Japan) are very good when it comes to mechanical work.

South Colchester High School, Brookfield, NS
8 May 1997

Melina Allanson	Angela Bangay	Isaac Benvie
Stephen Bigelow	Tim Caldwell	Danica Cooke
Melissa Day	Rod Dean	Chris Dunn
Mary Fisher	Yoshimi Fukui	Crystal Gale
Olivia Gonzales	Kiara Grant	Jennifer Hawes
Annette Heffernan	Jason Helpard	Susan Illsley
Alana (no last name given)	Sarah (no last name given)	

TOPIC: HUMAN RIGHTS

Recommendation :

I believe in equal rights. Today the minority is the white male. But still people think that native or black are still minority and I don't think this is ~~the~~ true. I don't think that natives should get benefits just because of some deal with some beads and blankets.

Recommendation :

Make a more stringent views of international human rights. Should be more enforcing of views.

Recommendation :

Work to increase Canada's standing in world politics and economics. Maybe then people will listen to us out of respect and not just because we're the U.S. of A's neighbour.
Send less foreign aid to other countries (ex - foreign aid to starving countries when we have starving canadians living on the streets who we don't help).

Recommendation: Reduce trade with countries who enforce unequalities such as child labour.

Recommendation: I like to see third world countries with more freedom of speech, and expression of ideas. They need to put more effort or help to give women and minority groups the chance for equal opportunity.

Recommendation: I'd like to see schools more built to standards, proper ventalation, equipment, sanatiry etc. At least have the schools looking new, and worth looking at and being in.

Recommendation:
I think child labour should use [redacted] bands + human rights unpraised.

Recommendation:
I feel natives have too many benefits + rights. Some in which they don't even use (education)

Recommendation :

I think that when countries use children for labour it is wrong. They are children and should be able to live as other children do..

Recommendation : Human rights will never be equal as long as minorities are getting money from our government for everything including the rat and dog! When whites came over we only benefited the Natives by bring technology and developing the land.

Recommendation : Some minorities depends too much on governments to help them financially. They get new houses & cars every every so often and don't take care of the things they get because they know that they will get new ones soon

TOPIC: IMMIGRATION

Recommendation: Screen all immigrations that come unto Canada. Based on their criminals record. and their situation back home (from wherever they immigrated from). Determine if such cultural group will benefit or NOT benefit us.

Recommendation: If people come to canada they should be screened and should be made to stay in canada.

Recommendation :

Keep them low.

Recommendation : [redacted] immigrants should be allowed in to Canada only if they don't take our money [redacted] and we should only allow a few in, not very many at all

ecommendation : I think that some immigrants should be allowed in Canada but only if there are absolutely no effects on Canadians. Ex. jobs - give them to us first. we have to look out ourselves and our culture before we help others.

May 8th, 1997

Recommendation:
If people come to Canada they shouldn't come because of bad reasons.

Recommendation:
Try to take in people of need

Recommendation: Think that we (Canada) can take in more immigrants that we do. Even if it creates over population or high unemployment problems it is better than what they will have to face if they go back home.

Recommendation : I just think it's good for Canadians to let people into our country, we are helping them, and in a way they help us.

Recommendation : Immigration helped build our country and it was good.

Recommendation :

Jobs aren't growing the more people we let in the higher the Unemployment Rate gets.

APPENDIX C

Workshop Sessions Conducted

From February 1 to May 10, 1997, the Global Change Game touring crew visited thirty - four locations, including twenty-seven high schools, one CEGEP, three universities, two YMCA's, and two conferences. Half of the high schools we visited were able to provide class time for the consultation.

Number of locations consulted : 14
Number of sessions conducted : 19
Number of students consulted : 312

February 11
Eastview Secondary School
421 Grove Street East
Barrie, ON L4M 2R8
Contact: Mr. Hardy Wind
Tel: (705) 728-1321

February 24 (two sessions)
Appleby College
540 Lakeshore Road West
Oakville, ON L6K 3P1
Contact: Mr. Chris Shannon
Tel: (905) 845-4681 x271

March 5 (two sessions)
Archbishop Denis O'Connor Catholic H.S.
80 Mandrake Street
Ajax, ON L1S 5H4
Contact: Ms. Denise Colterman-Fox
Tel: (905) 427-6667

April 4
Don Mills Collegiate Institute
15 The Donway East
Toronto, ON M3C 1X6
Contact : Ms. Marie McBurney
Tel : (416) 395 3190

February 18 (two sessions)
South Secondary School
371 Tecumseh Avenue
London, ON N6C 1T4
Contact: Mr. Bob Miskiman
Tel: (519) 452-2860

February 26
Stratford Central Secondary School
60 St. Andrew Street
Stratford, ON N5A 1A3
Contact: Ms. Marilyn Wadge
Tel: (519) 271-4500

April 2
Rosedale Heights Secondary School
711 Bloor St. East
Toronto, ON M4W 1J4
Contact : Ms. Andrea Hicks
Tel : (416) 393 1580

April 7 (two sessions)
Port Hope High School
Victoria and Highland Drive
Port Hope, ON L1A 2A3
Contact : Mr. Jim Spencer
Tel : (905) 885 6346

April 9 (two sessions)
Bell High School
40 Cedarview Rd
Nepean, ON K2H 6K1
Contact : Mr.Jeff Hemstreet
Tel : (613) 828 9101

April 10
Osgoode Township High School
2800 Albert St
Metcalfe, ON K0A 2P0
Contact : Ms. Jackie Chambers
Tel : (613) 821 2241

April 22
Hampton High School
P.O. Box 400
Hampton, NB E0G 1Z0
Contact : Mr. Larry Macdonald
Tel : (506) 832 6024

May 1
West Pictou District High School
RR 2
Pictou, NS B0K 1H0
Contact : Mr. Wayne Cox
Tel : (902) 485 8073

May 2
Cole Harbour District High School
2 Chameau Crescent
Dartmouth, NS B2W 4X4
Contact : Mr. Mark Moore
Tel : (902) 464 5220

May 8
South Colchester High School
Brookfield, NS B0N 1C0
Contact : Mr. Robert Adams
Tel : (902) 673 2210